TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

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LEANORA DUSE, ACTRESS, TAKES FINAL CURTAIN

nd Comes Unexpectedly as Physicians Were Optimistic About Improvement in Famous Tragedienne.

The curtain went down for the st time in the life play of Mme. leanora Duse, the 64-year-old mous Italian tragedienne, at 2:30 M. April 21, when she died at a ttsburgh hotel after suffering two eeks from influenza. Dr. Charles Barone and the Honorable Kathne Ownsley, the actress' companon, were at the bedside when the d came, hotel attendants say.

Mme. Duse's death was unexpect- as it was reported that she was mewhat improved.

Mme. Duse's last appearance be- re the public was in Pittsburgh pril 5, when she appeared in "The losed Door" to an enthusiastic au- ence that packed the theater. It as a few days after this perform- ce that the actress was stricken th influenza, and was forced to ncel the rest of her engagements the United States. She showed me improvement and seemed to be t of danger when last week ere was a turn for the worse and account of her age, her doctor ld he could not predict the outme.

Morris Gest, theatrical magnate, ought Mme. Duse to the United tates last fall for appearances in ew York, Boston and Philadelphia. successful was this return to the ge that the Selwyns and Dortune llo arranged a transcontinental r. Mme. Duse had appeared in Southwest and on the Pacific ast and was nearing the end of her ur. The chill, which began her al illness, was taken by Mme. Duse lle in Pittsburgh.

Mme. Duse, on May 21, 1916, after ing in retirement as an actress r 15 years, appeared at Turin, aly, in Ibsen's "Lady of the Sea" fore an enthusiastic and distinished audience who greeted her th frantic cheers and roses.

Born In Profession.

Eleanora Duse virtually was born the profession. She was born on railway train between Padua and enice, and her birth is registered the books of the little village of gnano as having occurred on t 3, 1859. She came of a race actors, for one of her ancestors, e named Duse, was a famous median, and her grandfather was e founder of the Theater Garbaldi in Padua. Her father, Alexder Duse, was a comedian of nsiderable fame in his own coun- y. He was the head of a travelg theatrical company. Duse was e first of her family to be an tress. She made her first bow to e public at the age of three and d been on the stage ever since.

Fame Spreads to London.

At the age of 13, she played rancesca da Rimini, and at 14, in erona, the famous performance of uliet that gave her the first breath fame. It was not, however, until 79 that she first created a name r herself in other lands than her wn, and that was when, at the age 20, she acted in Therese Raquin, hen the fame of her powers spread London and Paris.

Duse has received among the ghest prices ever paid any actress. or her New York appearance last ll she was paid $20,000 a night. single pair of tickets was sold r a single performance of Ibsen's The Lady of the Sea," in the Metpolitan Opera House at $175.

The greatest actress of the nineenth century was little known as woman. Suffering was the keyote of her nature. This was the gical outcome of her disappointents in life. Denied happiness in arriage, she became a recluse.

Unhappy Marriage.

Her unhappy marriage in Italy, hile she was an obscure theatrical ar, was to a journalist. Her husband performed the duties of treasrer to the company. It is related at he performed these duties so ell, that when Mme. Duse would k for small sums with which to y necessities, he would refuse. his led to separation. A child rn of this union was placed in a nvent and was not permitted to e its mother on the stage.

On the stage Duse never used osmetics. Her only make-up maerial was powder. Her eyebrows ere not pencled and she never isguised her hair.

At home and on her tours Mme. Duse lived apart from the world. nterviews were out of the question. Practically all that could be earned of her came over the footights. Her managers found her nmanageable where publicity was oncerned. She originated no izarre fads nor lent her name to fake gem robberies.

Mme. Duse announced in 1900 her esolve to kill Gabriele D'Annunzio, elebrated author-lover, after his ovel, "Il Fuoco" (fire) drew a graphic picture of Duse, whose romantic love for him was the talk of Europe. The materials for the book, it was declared, had been taken by D'Annunzio from the tragedienne's own revelations in a moment of confidence. Mme. Duse, heart-broken, bravely admitted herself the heroine of the book.

Bricklayer Becomes Professional Tenor

Reginald Sewell, a bricklayer, has been accepted for a place in the Carl Rosa Opera company. The citizens of Hull, Eng., his home, will give him a farewell sendoff when he will take part in the singing of Stainer's "Crucifixion."

Sewell, who is a tenor, first sang publicly in a Primitive Methodist choir and, receiving encouragement from his friends, has been studying music on the side when not employed at his trade of bricklaying.

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Great Tragedienne Dies

STINNES, WHEN DYING, TOLD SON REPORT OF DAWES WAS WISE ACT

Twenty-four hours before his death, Hugo Stinnes called for his elder son and asked him to read the experts' report, just then appearing in the evening newspapers.

Although rapidly failing, Herr Stinnes was able to concentrate his attention while his son read him all the details then available.

At the end the dying man, who for five years bitterly fought a fulfillment policy, was the most powerful champion of inflated economics, and will be remembered as the most stubborn German delegate at the first reparation conference in Spa, said, in a clear voice: "The conditions are exceedingly hard but they are in the interest of Europe, and even Germany. I fear we must accept this report."

Stinnes then had a notary called and made his will.

Among the German voices recounting the history of Hugo Stinnes, not all are unanimous in his praise.

If, with the passing of Stinnes, a great financial genius has departed, there nevertheless are large circles here who do not hesitate to characterize him as the black spirit of Germany's post-war policy.

Typical Gold Leader.

"He was the typical financial leader of the inflation period," says Vorwaerts, "and for Germany's poor he had become symbolic.

"The accumulation of wealth in a few hands during the inflation at the price of impoverishing the masses, the obstinate opposition of the leading industrialists to pressing demands of the state, the increase in the power of speculators and the disastrous effect on Germany's policy—all these evils the workers of Germany saw accumulated in one person, Hugo Stinnes.

"The history of his rise is the history of the demoralization of German currency and the tragic sabotaging of any real fulfillment policy."

Worked for Stinnes Only.

Stinnes' financial vision for personal gain was so enormous, the writer said, that "he was childishly naive politically, believing until the day of the catastrophe in the necessity of further inflation, with no comprehension of the danger to Germany's social life. He became a tool in a dream of power.

"He caused German capital to flee abroad and at the critical moment made fresh attacks on German currency. His dream led him to carry forward a policy that plunged Germany into catastrophe."

Stinnes' own paper, the Allgemeine Zeitung, calls him "one of the great," and suggests that Germany's post-war resistance against the allies failed because he did not lead it.

The Liberal papers call him "important, not so much as a person as a type of the new German holders of power."

"War sales and inflation profits were the ground of his success," says the Vossiche Zeitung. He is often compared to the murdered Rathenau as his industrial, spiritual and political opposite.

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FLAT FRIGID; DEATH COMES; $10,000 WON

Widow Awarded Damages by Chicago Jury After Brief Deliberation.

Landlords given to coal economy in zero weather received a forceful warning when a jury in Judge Joseph B. David's court in Chicago awarded a tenant's widow $10,000 damages, the maximum amount allowed by law, from a landlord who failed to provide heat. The plaintiff's husband died of pneumonia.

The award was won by Mrs. Helen F. Bornholdt, 2020 Kenilworth avenue, who sued S. T. Butler and Laura McIntosh, owners of a building at 4020 Sheridan road, where Karl Bornholdt, the plaintiff's husband, died in 1920.

Lawyers agreed that the case, said to be the first suit of its kind in Illinois, would set a precedent for similar actions against landlords who refuse heat, repairs, janitor service and similar legal requirements.

Attorneys for the owners of the building indicated they would appeal.

The jury deliberated only an hour and a half. Mrs. Bornholdt's son, Hugh, 7 years old, will share in the verdict, if it is finally sustained by the courts.

Plane Death Leap Halted on Earth

The course of true love not running smooth enough for a sergeant attached to the Belle Idee aviation camp in France he decided to fly to a great height and leap into space.

He started the motor but only succeeded in capsizing the plane. He now is locked up awaiting trial for damaging government property. His knowledge of piloting was purely theoretical

Senate Bans Knight as Oil Prosecutor

The senate rejected the nomination of Samuel Knight of San Francisco to be special government counsel in prosecuting oil suits involving sections 16 and 36 within the boundaries of naval reserve No. 2, California.

The vote, taken in executive session, was reported unofficially as 39 to 26.

Fissure Is Found in Sphinx's Neck

A deep crack has appeared in the neck of the Sphinx, says the Egyptian Antiquities service. Steps are being taken to repair the fissure before irreparable damage is done to this most priceless of Egyptian relics.

ATTACK AGAINST DRY RULE OPENS IN LOWER HOUSE

Labor Federation Asks House Judiciary Committee to Permit 2.75 Per Cent Beer Sales.

Congress, aside from the multiplicity of investigations, faces the questions of a soldiers' bonus, the tax reduction bill, prohibition, Muscle Shoals and a variety of appropriations measures.

Proponents of modification of the prohibition laws were given the first word Monday by the house judiciary committee in beginning hearings on proposals to permit the manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent beer under the 18th amendment.

Bills seeking the same end have been introduced by 59 representatives and it is expected that the proponents, including Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, will be given the entire first half of the week to present their case before the opponents, headed by Wayne B. Wheeler, counsel for the Anti-Saloon league are heard.

Attacks Dry Rule.

Julian Godman, Boston, headed the delegates of proponents appearing Monday. He was selected to conduct the presentation of the arguments on behalf of the joint legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor, the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, the Constitutional Liberty league of Massachusetts and the Moderation League, Inc.

Support of the bills centers chiefly upon the alleged failure of enforcement efforts, the contention that lawlessness and disrespect for law have reesulted from the attempt to bring about prohibition, and the argument that congress has the power to fix the alcoholic content of beverages at 2.75 per cent by weight, as proposed.

Social unrest in the United States at present was attributed in a statement by W. H. Slayton, founder and head of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, primarily to the enactment of the Volstead act.

Northern Baptists to Plan Expansion

The Northern Baptists of America, representing churches in 37 states, will hold their annual national convention in Milwaukee, May 28 to June 3.

Three or four thousand delegates, at least 1,000 of them laymen, will attend to consider church problems. Stress is to be laid on laymen participation in the affairs of the convention as it shapes a program of development for the next few years. A final report will be made on the outcome of the Baptist New World movement, and a program for future denominational expansion is to be launched.

Indiana Youngster Real Cash Register

Although our financial advisers continually point out that the one sure way to fortune and a life of ease is started by saving pennies, physicians are agreed that it is not a good idea to use a baby for a savings bank.

Parents of Buddie Kistler, 3, of Anderson, Ind., took him to a physician to remove a penny which was lodged in his throat. When this was done, the doctor shook out four dimes which Buddie had swallowed. Buddie's appetite has returned.

Law Curbs Both Klan and Foe, Judge Rules

Amplifying his decision that masked assemblages are unlawful in Pennsylvania, Judge John F. Evans ruled recently that it is equally unlawful for citizens to oppose such assemblages by taking the law into their own hands.

The ruling came after a hearing upon a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of 13 citizens of Lilly, Pa., charged with murder and riot in connection with the fatal disorder there between villagers and visiting Klansmen. Decision in the case was reserved and the 13 men remanded to jail.

GERMANY TOLD TO GET READY FOR NEW DEAL

Reparation Body Wants Groundwork Laid at Once for Effecting Dawes' Findings.

The reparation commission last week virtually told Germany to get down to work preparatory to a blanket acceptance of the experts' reports. Prior to that the commission decided unanimously to take note of Germany's reply adhering to the experts' reports and to approve the conclusions and adopt the methods proposed.

Need for speed was the outstanding feature of the commission's communique. Germany was told to prepare enabling legislation so that when the allied governments—as seems taken for granted—adopt the experts' reports the groundwork of the structure which Brigadier General Dawes, Owen D. Young and the other experts envisaged, will already be laid.

Feelers to Be Put Forth.

Pending Germany's compliance with the reparation commission's demand, feelers will be put forth from London, Paris and Brussels, designed to bring the experts' projects into concrete form as rapidly as possible, for obviously the members of the reparations commission did not reach their decision without the full approval of the governments represented.

The commission's aim as outlined by one of the members, is to get a general agreement on all noncontroversial points of the plan before taking up debatable questions, such as abandonment of economic exploitation of the Ruhr.

Nominations Asked.

The commission has asked the Germans to make nominations for the various posts which are to be created under the Dawes report and it is expected that the nominations will be submitted soon, after which the commission will name its own allied and neutral representatives, such as a member for the bank of issue committee and two for the committee dealing with industrial mortgages, but purely executive appointments such as members of the fund transfer committee, cannot be made until the plan is ready for actual operation.

Some of the holders of the posts have already been designated in the experts' report, notably the director of the reichsbank to be director of the bank of issue, and the railway experts, Sir William Acworth and M. Leverve.

Controversies in Background.

The reparation commission lays particular stress on the unanimity with which the document was approved. The sole desire, it is explained, is to get the big work under way as soon as possible, putting in the background any controversy as to whether certain recommendations of the experts run counter to the treaty of Versailles.

It is considered most unlikely that the reparation commission can find anything in the Dawes report of an anti-treaty nature, but as one member expressed it: "If Germany and the allies agree on a common solution, what does it matter if it is outside the treaty?"

Sportsmen Dispute Albino Deer Rarity

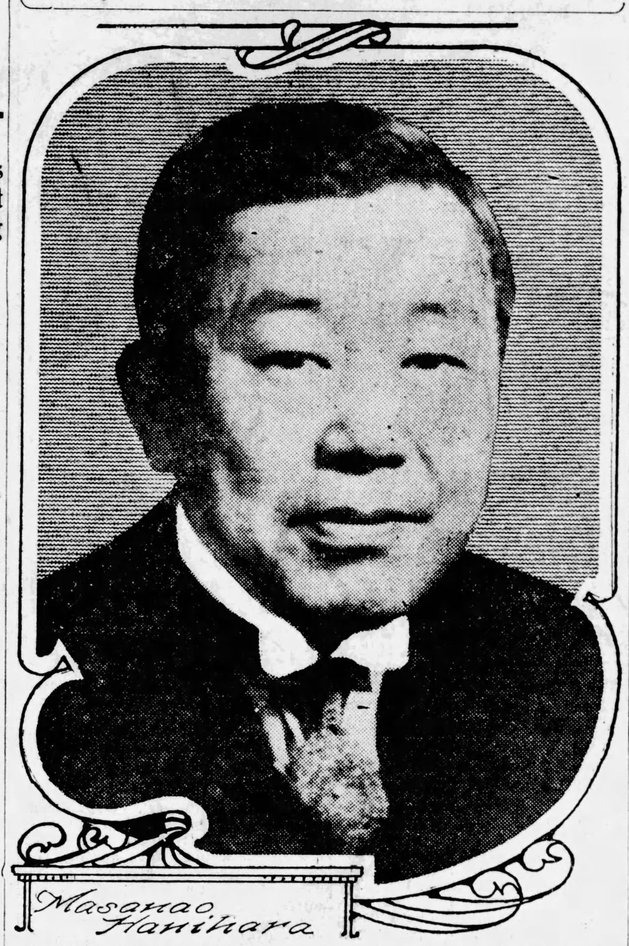
The recent report of a white, or albano, deer, seen near Weaverville, Calif., has brought statements from sportsmen that albano deer are not so rare as people generally believe.

Indians on the Hoopa reservation have a considerable accumulation of white deer skins. They pay large sums to acquire these skins for use as ceremonial robes. This is said to have provided an unfortunate incentive for the destruction of the unusual deer in this region of northern California.

Lansing on Commission

Robert Lansing, secretary of state in the Wilson cabinet, has been selected by President Coolidge as American member of the mixed commission which will adjust claims between the United States and Mexico, it was learned last week.

Gets in Limelight



AMBASSADOR HANIHARA, Japanese envoy to the United States, has been in the limelight as the result of the action of congress in excluding Japanese from this country. The ambassador protested but both houses overrode his objections and passed the new immigration legislation.

MARIE CORELLI TAKEN BY DEATH

Author, Opponent of Equal Suffrage, Yields to Heart Disease.

Marie Corelli, English novelist and author of a score of popular romantic tales, died April 21 in England from heart disease at her home. She had been ailing for some weeks but apparently was recovering when the fatal seizure occurred.

Born in 1864 the daughter of an Italian father and Scottish mother, Miss Corelli was adopted in infancy by Charles Mackay, journalist and song writer. She was educated in a French convent and much of her early training was with the idea that she should take up the musical profession, but her penchant for writing prevailed, being encouraged by the publication of a number of poems.

Her first book, "A Romance of Two Worlds," published in 1886, was followed by "Vendetta," "Thelma" and others. Her works, which were mostly tinged with the melodramatic, enjoyed popularity and a wide sale from the start.

Her style was far from flawless and her literary lapses drew sarcastic references from the reviewers, but her reply to them was that no book of hers was sent to the press for criticism.

She was an opponent of woman suffrage, declaring the members of her sex unfit to exercise the franchise.

Indian Nawab Wears $200,000,000 in Gems

The viceroy of India has invested his highness the Nawab of Bashawalpur, with ruling powers. The nawab is 19 years old and during his minority the state was ruled by a council of regency.

For the occasion the new ruler wore the famous jewels of Bahawalpur, which include the largest ruby in the world, and are said to be worth $200,000,000.

COOLIDGE HAS VICTORY CINCH

"All Over but Shouting," Gist of Analysis of Present Standings.

Accomplished victory for President Coolidge in the campaign for the Republican presidential nomination, was claimed by William M. Butler, the Coolidge manager, in a formal statement in which he said 563 delegates instructed or favorable to the President had been selected already, eight more than necessary for a choice.

In the list furnished by Mr. Butler as favorable to Coolidge, "either by instruction, by endorsement or by personal preference," were the New York delegation of 91 and others not bound down by mandatory orders, but which he said preferred the nomination of the President.

According to Mr. Butler, the Coolidge delegates thus far chosen are: Colorado 15, Connecticut 17, Florida 10, Idaho 11, Illinois 59, Iowa 29, Kansas 21 (two to be elected); Kentucky 26, Louisiana 13, Maine 15, Michigan 33, Minnesota 27, Mississippi 12, Missouri 26 (13 to be elected); Nebraska 19, New Hampshire 11, New Mexico 9, New York 91, North Carolina 19 (three to be elected); North Dakota 13, Oklahoma 12 (11 to be elected); Rhode Island 13, South Carolina 11, Tennessee 12 (15 to be elected); Virginia 17, Washington 17, Wisconsin 1, Hawaii 2, Philippine Islands 2.

The statement said there would be two contesting delegations from Georgia and that Georgia delegates were omitted from the table.

Horse Greets Spring for Fifty-first Time

After viewing the approach of spring with apparent nonchalance, Clover, reputed to be the oldest living horse in the world, is nearing his 51st birthday anniversary on the farm of a Pennsylvania clergyman.

The rigors of winter had no effect on the old horse, for his owner provided him with a special box stall lined with straw, and a double blanket. Regular exercise every day ano warm food are said to have helped him weather the dangerous season.

Clover still boasts a full mane and all his teeth. His body is without a blemish. Such is his fame that he now enjoys a pension from the Jockey club of New York.

English Lord Turns to Millinery Trade

Lords and dukes are pretty well engaged in the business world in England these days, but the Earl of Halsbury has given the clubmen something to talk about by entering the millinery and dressmaking business.

Lord Halsbury, 43, is a director of "Lascelles, Limited," carrying on a fashionable business in Hanover square.

Lady Duff-Gordon is the mother-in-law of Lord Halsbury, who has made a reputation for himself in the legal world and is also an amateur actor and playwright.

Yellow Snow in Japan; Scientists Explain It

A fall of "yellow snow" is reported from Niigata, on the northwest coast of Japan. The inhabitants of the region are much disturbed, considering the phenomenon an omen of evil import, but scientists have an explanation.

They believe that clouds of the yellow dust from the Gobi desert, which frequently are driven over north China and are especially well known in Peking, have been carried across the Sea of Japan in snow-clouds.

SENATE PASSES ALIEN BILL BY 62 TO 6 VOTE

New Immigration Measure Will Admit 150,000 Annually; Japanese, Excluded, Make Protests.

The senate and house immigration bill were ready for conference last week with indications of an early agreement. Although differing in several points, the Asiatic exclusion and other provisions embodying important changes in policy are substantially the same.

The house passed the bill April 12 by a majority of more than four to one; the senate acted last Friday, 62 to 6. Both chambers made their decision with respect to Japanese exclusion after Ambassador Hanihara's letter defining the "gentlemen's agreement" and warning of "grave consequences" had been forwarded to congress by Secretary Hughes. President Coolidge and the secretary of state has consistently opposed enactment of such a provision.

Japanese exclusion was written into the immigration bill by the senate over the protest of both Secretary Hughes and the Japanese ambassador.

The senate put itself formally on record on the question of Japanese exclusion by readopting the Shortridge exclusion amendment to the immigration bill, 71 to 4.

Reconsideration of the amendment which was approved earlier without a record vote, was had at the request of Senator Reed, Republican, Pennsylvania.

The only surprise developed by the roll call was in the number of opponents, as only two senators had voted to recognize the "gentleman's agreement" with Japan. They were Colt, Rhode Island, and Sterling, South Dakota. Joining them were McLean, Connecticut and Warren, Wyoming, all Republicans.

Japs Are Barred.

The text of the exclusion amendment adopted which will "definitely and effectively" bar Japanese from entry into the United States follows:

"No alien ineligible to citizenship shall be admitted to the United States unless such alien (1) is admissible as a non-immigrant under the provisions of Section 3; or

"(2) Unless such alien is an immigrant who continuously for at least two years immediately preceding the time of his application for admission to the United States has been, and who seeks to enter the United States solely for the purpose of carrying on the vocation of minister of any religious denomination or profession of a college, academy, seminary, or university; or

"(3) Unless such alien is an immigrant who is a bonafide student over 18 years of age and who seeks to enter the United States solely for the purpose of study at an accredited school, college, academy, seminary or university, particularly designated by him and approved by the secretary of labor; or

"(4) Unless such alien is the wife or the unmarried child under 18 years of age of an immigrant admissible under subdivision (2) of this paragraph and is accompanying or following to join him."

Provision fixing immigration quotas at 2 per cent on the basis of the 1890 census figures, as compared with 3 per cent of the 1910 census figures in the expiring law, are contained in both bills, but exemptions for relatives of citizens and skilled labor and families, approved by the house, was not adopted by the senate.

150,000 Quota.

A "quota total" of 150,000 is estimated under the senate bill while the house measure would admit 162,000, with a like number, in the opinion of Senator Reed, Republican, Pennsylvania, allowed to enter under the exceptions.

The senate also adopted a provision not included in the house bill, practically limiting the life of the measure to about three years, pending a population survey by the interior, commerce and labor departments to establish a permanent basis for computing future quotas. Another proposal the house will be asked to accept is the Simmons amendment, giving preference to farm-labor immigrants.

The house bill carries a provision for supervision of alien seamen arriving at American ports, but the senate rejected a similar proposal, and also favored a system of vise certificates instead of the "stamped passport" plan of the house in connection with the scheme for examination of immigrants aboard.

Tokio Inflamed.

Dissatisfaction in high official circles in Tokio with Ambassador Hanihara's handling of the immigration situation in Washington is reported by the vernaculars. Other Japanese ambassadors have rallied to his support and will oppose any possible efforts to make him the scapegoat of the exclusion fiasco.

The Hochi editorially terms the attitude of the Japanese foreign office "invertebrate."

The Kokumin frankly states, "Ambassador Hanihara's letter fully represents what the Japanese nation wants to say."

While it is officially denied there is any difference between the views of Tokio and Hanihara, it is admitted that "considerable annoyance" is felt regarding the ambassador's use of the phrase "grave consequences."

The Yoroza Choco, an afternoon newspaper representing the Jingoes, declares editorially that the action of the American congress amounts to a challenge to Japan. It says the nation must prepare for whatever may come, even war. The Kokumin demands the immediate resignation of the ministry.

The Yuimori Shambun, usually one of the mildest of Tokio newspapers, says editorially:

"Congress insulted the Japanese nation in the most peculiar manner. Japan will not hesitate to respond to the challenge. She will remember the insult and take the first opportunity for retaliation."

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

SOMETHING in the way of a rumpus was stirring during the past week as a result of the immigration bills passed by the senate and lower house of congress. The bills are ready for a conference of the two bodies, and they are so near absolute agreement that an accurate line on what the legislation will be can be obtained.

Each house of congress passed its bill by a majority that bespoke an almost unanimous sentiment. The following figures will show what is to be expected in the way of restricted immigration:

	Present Law	Senate Bill	House Bill
Great Britain..	77,312	62,458	62,558
Germany	67,607	50,159	45,229
Italy	42,057	3,889	4,689
Poland	30,979	8,872	8,972
Russia	24,405	1,792	1,892
Sweden	20,402	9,561	9,661
Czechoslovakia.	14,357	1,873	1,937
Norway	12,205	6,453	6,553
Rumania	7,419	631	781
Jugoslavia	6,426	735	835
Hungary	5,747	488	588
France	5,729	3,878	3,978
Denmark	5,619	2,782	2,882
Finland	3,921	145	245
Switzerland ...	3,752	2,081	2,181
Netherlands ...	3,602	1,637	1,737
Greece	3,063	100	135
Turkey	2,654	100	123
Lithuania	2,562	302	402
Portugal	2,465	474	574
Total immigration including these and all other countries .	357,801	161,990	169,083

One of these bills doubtless will pass and become the law, and that law will mean that this nation stands on its right to say who shall be admitted to the United States.

ASIATICS are barred in these bills. That means the Japanese, and thereby hangs a tale of excitement, most of which centered in Japan and the rest in the minds of American pacifists. Some of the Japanese newspapers have been talking fight with the United States and others have discussed the subject sanely. As for some of the prominent American pacifists, they have thrown up their hands in horror.

Ambassador Hanihara, representing Japan in Washington, precipitated the excitement when he addressed Secretary Hughes on the subject of excluding his people from the United States in violation of a so-called "gentleman's agreement." In his communication he used the phrase "grave consequences," which members of the United States senate and congress interpreted as a "veiled threat."

Before the week was ended and while the storm was still raging in Japan, Ambassador Hanihara again communicated with Secretary Hughes, deploring what he claims was a misinterpretation of the idea he meant to convey.

Mr. Hughes has replied in the pleasant phrases of diplomatic correspondence, and if the secretary of state and the Japanese ambassador can have their way the two nations will live happily ever after.

MEANWHILE the question of immigration is pending final solution. It is said that President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes are not for the bills that have been acted upon separately by the two branches of congress. There is talk of a presidential veto, and there is also talk of passage over his veto. The President is for peace, Secretary Hughes is for peace—naturally. And so is every other American for peace—with a proviso.

In spite of all the jingo demonstrations in Japan there is little probability of a war with that nation.

This country has standards of living which would be broken down and forever destroyed without immigration bars to protect them. If absolute Japanese exclusion or the absolute exclusion of any other race is deemed necessary to protect our standards, and protect the American workmen, then the great body of Americans will consider it right to close the bars.

IMMIGRATION bills almost identical in character have been pending for some time in both houses of congress. Each is drawn on the plan of limiting the number of immigrants in any one year to 2 per cent of the foreign people resident in the United States at a given time. The house committee prefers the use of the census of 1890, because it would create a situation more favorable to our earlier kinds of immigration and less favorable for peoples from the east and south of Europe. Reference to the figures printed herewith will give the reader an idea of the nationalities that will be restricted in greatest numbers.

There is no more vital question before the nation today than that of immigration. This country has as much right to say who may come in and who must stay out as the individual has to protect his home.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, the man who could think clearly on many subjects, left the nation wise counsel in dealing with the Japanese immigration problem, when he said:

"In the present state of world progress it is highly inadvisable that peoples in wholly different stages of civilization or of wholly different types of civilization even, although both equally high, shall be thrown into intimate contact. This is especially undesirable when there is a difference in both race and standard of living.

"The Japanese would not tolerate the intrusion in their country of a mass of Americans who would displace Japanese in the business of the land. I think they are entirely right in this position. America has and must insist upon the same right.

"The people of California were right in insisting the Japanese should not come thither in masses, that there should be no influx of laborers, of agricultural workers or small tradesmen—in short, mass settlement or immigration."

COOLIDGE URGES SOCIAL CONTROL

Tells Arizona Memorial Audience Union Must Labor in Concert.

Retention of sovereignty by the states is essential to maintenance of the founding principles of the nation and its government, President Coolidge declared in an address at the unveiling of the Arizona memorial stone in the Washington monument.

"If we are to maintain the nation and its government institutions with a fair semblance of the principles on which they were founded, two policies always must be supported," the President said.

"First, the principle of local self government in harmony with the needs of each state. This means that in general the states should not surrender, but retain their own sovereignty, and keep control of their own government. Second, a policy of local reflection of nation-wide public opinion.

Each Must Shape Course.

"Each state must shape its course to conform to the generally accepted sanctions of society and to the needs of the nation. It must provide a workable similarity of economic and industrial relations. It must protect the health and provide for the education of its own citizens. This policy already is well recognized in the association of the states for the promotion and adoption of uniform laws. Unless this policy be adopted by the states, interference by the nation cannot be resisted.

"Throughout our whole nation there is an irresistible urge for the maintenance of the highest possible standards of government and society. Unless this sentiment is heeded and observed by appropriate state action, there is always grave danger of encroachment upon the states by the national government. But it must always be realized that such encroachment is a hazardous undertaking, and should be adopted only as a last resort.

State Initiative Urged.

"The true course to be followed is the maintenance of the integrity of each state by local laws and social customs, which will place it in comparative harmony with all the others. By such a method, which can only be the result of great effort constantly exerted, it will be possible to maintain an indestructible union of indestructible states."

The President's address was a part of a ceremony attending the unveiling of the Arizona stone, a block from the petrified forests of that state. The ceremonies were held at the 320-foot landing in the monument.

Senator Cameron presided at the ceremonies attended by more than 100 former residents of Arizona. The speakers in addition to the President included Representative Hayden, former Governor Campbell and Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The stone was formally presented to the government by Mrs. Hoval A. Smith, Arizona state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was unveiled by Mrs. John A. Parker of Douglas.

Peers Into Future.

Recalling that Arizona entered the Union only a little more than a decade ago and that it then was considered possibly the last of the states, the President declared that "yet even now, turning our eyes around the circle of American possessions, we perceive the evidence, I think that we may almost say the assurance, that before many more years our successors will gather here again and once more survey the wonder of American development as they dedicate the stone of the 49th state."

"After that," the President added, "the story of the states will be written by the finger of destiny on the scroll of the long future. It is not for us to know what that story will be. I hope it can be of duty done to the world, but without aggrandizement, without imperialism."

The President said he could foresee Arizona made through irrigation "the world's marvel as an area of agricultural production" and because of "its riches in forests, in metals and minerals, and in the inviting glories of the world's most wonderful scenery, one of the wealthiest of states."

U. S. Probes to Cost $100,000 Next Year

Without comment President Coolidge last week transmitted to the house a supplemental estimate of $100,000 to cover expenses during the fiscal year beginning July 1 of investigations ordered by the senate.

The appropriation, requested by the financial clerk of the senate, was sent to the budget bureau for its approval and passed through the President's hands as a matter of routine.

Heads National G. O. P. Club

Former United States Senator William M. Calder of Brooklyn was unanimously elected president of the National Republican club, succeeding Nathaniel A. Elsberg, who filled the office two years.

IOWA PHYSICIAN MAKES STARTLING OFFER TO CATARRH SUFFERERS

Found Treatment Which Healed His Own Catarrh and Now Offers to Send It Free to Sufferers Anywhere.

Davenport, Iowa.—Dr. W. O. Coffee, Suite 753, St. James Hotel Bldg., this city, one of the most widely known physicians and surgeons in the central west, announces that he found a treatment which completely healed him of catarrh in the head and nose, deafness and head noises after many years of suffering. He then gave the treatment to a number of other sufferers and they state that they also were completely healed. The Doctor is so proud of his achievement and so confident that his treatment will bring other sufferers the same freedom it gave him, that he is offering to send a 10 days' supply absolutely free to any reader of this paper who writes him. Dr. Coffee has specialized on eye, ear, nose and throat diseases for more than thirty-five years and is honored and respected by countless thousands. If you suffer from nose, head or throat catarrh, catarrhal deafness or head noises, send him your name and address today.

—Advertisement.

—From Washington Post.

WHITHER, OLD WOMAN, WHITHER SO HIGH — TO RAKE THE COBWEBS FROM THE SKY?

SENATOR GLASS REPLIES FOR DEMOCRATS IN PINCHOT-MELLON TILT

The cross-fire of senate controversy about presidential intervention in the Pinchot-Heney-Mellon wrangle continued unabated last week, with Senator Glass, Virginia, delivering what his Democratic colleagues hailed as the formal declaration of their resentment at the President's language.

The Virginia senator spoke after careful preparation. He had not been assigned to the task, his party colleagues said; but when he concluded, they crowded about him to grip hands in congratulation while Senator Reed, Republican, Pennsylvania, was kept waiting for order so that he might make a brief reply.

Defines His Attitude.

Senator Glass disclaimed any partisan purpose. He voiced respect and admiration for the President and Mr. Mellon; declared himself opposed to the action of the investigating committee in proposing to employ Francis J. Heney at the personal expense of Senator Couzens, Republican, Michigan; but added that he could not remain silent in the face of the message that contained the President's amazing arraignment of the senate as a menace to orderly government.

"I've had no immediate part in any investigation and have contributed no word of consequence to the discussions of them," Senator Glass said, "but I refuse to remain silent when a presidential message is put upon the desk which attacks the patriotism and even the honesty of the senate."

"Defends the Senate."

He was guiltless of any desire to "assault" the President or the secretary, the senator reiterated, but felt constrained "by every consideration of self-respect to repel the unprecedented assault made by these officials upon the integrity of the senate."

Senator Reed berated the senate for delay in action upon the immigration bill.

The Pennsylvania senator insisted that the President had done no more than his constitutional duty, under his oath to defend that instrument, in calling the attention of the senate to its extra constitutional procedure. Senator Reed challenged the Democrats with the statement that they knew but would not admit that the country was "fed up" with senatorial investigations.

Senator Provokes Debate.

Senator Brookhart, Republican, Iowa, took exception to Senator Reed's statement that a justice of the peace would not accept the "Roxie Stinson testimony" of the kind taken by the investigating committees. A running cross-fire of debate was leveled at Senator Reed from the Democratic side as well, the discussion ranging from the meaning of statutory provisions cited in the President's message with relation to Heney's employment to Senator Brookhart's declaration that incidental evidence before the Daugherty investigating committee, of which he is chairman, had disclosed need of an inquiry into prohibition enforcement.

Senator Robinson, Arkansas, Democratic leader; Reed, Missouri; Caraway, Arkansas; McKellar, Tennessee, and Heflin of Alabama, joined from the minority side in this exchange, with Senator Fess, Ohio, joining in from the Republican side to support Senator Reed. Senator Heflin closed the battle when he diverted to his prepared address on the immigration bill which preceded the sudden and unheralded action of the senate in voting Japanese exclusion without a record vote or a dissenting voice raised.

Falls Off Horses Bring on Insanity

A. J. Antelo Devereux, internationally known polo player and socially prominent, has been adjudged insane and is confined in the Friends hospital for the insane in Philadelphia, it became known last week. Court records reveal that his confinement dates from June 13, 1923.

His condition, one of long standing, was attributed by specialists in nervous diseases to numerous falls, with resultant injuries, which he had experienced in playing polo, fox hunting and steeplechasing.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

AGREEMENT between the Ruhr mine owners and the allied "Micum" organizations regarding industrial operations and deliveries in kind in the Ruhr which expired April 15 has been extended to June 15, as the result of negotiations in Duesseldorf between the two parties.

After refusing to permit his name to be presented to the Democratic state convention in North Carolina for indorsement for the Democratic presidential nomination, Josephus Daniels, former secretary of the navy, was elected a delegate-at-large to the national convention in New York.

To further the presidential campaign of Calvin Coolidge as "the Vermont farmer boy," the "Hometown" Coolidge club of Plymouth, Vt., was formed recently by the President's boyhood friends with the co-operation of national and state party officers.

Three rebel generals, three colonels four lieutenant colonels and one major have been tried by court martial and executed in Mexico. The officers put to death were captured recently when federal troops defeated the rebels under General Antonio Villarreal.

Funeral of the two Americans, Robert Louis Coleman of San Francisco, and George B. DeLong of New York, who were murdered by bandits in Albania, took place last week. Representatives of the Albanian government attended the funeral.

Pasquale Stallone, given a double sentence—one of 10 years in the penitentiary and one of death in the electric chair—was recently taken to the Pennsylvania penitentiary. The first sentence must be served before the death penalty can be carried out.

Following a breakdown of wage negotiations in Louisville, Ky., a formal strike order affecting 10,000 miners in nearly 65 Western Kentucky coal pits, was issued by the president of the district union.

"Radicals and agitators" who seek to besmirch the reputation of Republican officeholders will have a new foe in a "Woman's Legion" of the party, leaders declared at the political "Plattsburg" for Republican women, which held a three-day session in Cleveland last week.

Dr. A. C. Busey, the "man of mystery" who claimed to have knowledge of the inside story of the Mer Rouge "hooded mob" murders that shocked the nation two years ago and who disappeared from the federal penitentiary in Atlanta recently, was arrested in Texas by department of justice agents.

DELEGATES to the Republican state convention in New York last week unanimously tuned in on the keynote struck by Secretary of State Hughes and burst into the 1924 campaign with a program of national issues and a strong indorsement of the Coolidge administration.

Governor Al Smith of New York is a receptive candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, according to a recent statement made by him.

A federal investigation to determine responsibility for the pacifist influence that has been exerted over Chicago's religious and educational institutions is to be started immediately.

Sumner Wells has arrived in Honduras to which country he was sent from Santo Domingo by President Coolidge in an endeavor to restore peace.

Direct steamship service between Texas and Poland, via the Danzig corridor, has been inaugurated, the Norwegian steamer Delaware having departed from the port of Galveston for Danzig.

Republicans have announced that they expect to place a full state and national ticket in the field in Florida. Leaders claim thousands of Republicans have moved into Florida since the last general election when several counties went Republican.

John M. Moore, deposed president of the National Bank & Trust Co. of Kansas City, was reported as dangerously ill last week. He was dropped from office with the announcement that he had been discovered $600,000 short in his accounts.

Paul M. Williams, Lexington, Ky., former director of prohibition in Kentucky, is charged with conspiring to defraud the government in liquor transactions in an indictment returned in U. S. court recently.

Mrs. Georgia Hamon Rhoer, widow of Jake Hamon, Oklahoma oil man and politician, said she was joking when she declared she would not appear before the senate investigating committee in answer to a summons.

Clara Kimball Young, noted moving picture and stage actress, was stricken with acute appendicitis during a performance in Fort Wayne, Ind. She passed the crisis in her illness.

Captain Darmant, a Frenchman, who was sentenced by German courts to 12 years for espionage, was released recently in return for the release of five German prisoners detained in France.

A NEW air record was made last week when Lieutenant Homer B. Chandler, U. S. A., ended a fight of 2,300 miles at Mitchell field, breaking the elapsed time flight over the eastern division of the model air ways. He made the journey in three days, six hours. The best former record was five days.

Thomas S. Lane, who was dismissed as legal adviser to the army air service because, he charged, he testified before the Wheeler-Brookhart committee concerning aircraft "scandals," was reinstated by Secretary of War Weeks.

Senator Edge, speaking in Newark, N. J., assailed the senate for its orgy of investigations last week. He said it is sitting as a grand jury to indict, a petit jury to convict, and a judge to sentence, without giving the defendant an opportunity to appear in court.

The Persian premier, Sirdar Sipah, has turned to the American oil companies for financial help, offering a concession in northern Persia to Harry F. Sinclair on condition that the Sinclair interests grant Persia a loan of $10,000,000.

A resolution deploring the action of congress in abrogating without formal conference the so-called "gentleman's agreement" for the exclusion of Japanese immigrants, was adopted by the executive committee of the board of foreign missions of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Frank A. Vanderlip of New York told members of the city club of New York that he was instrumental in getting Francis J. Heney, California, to agree to conduct the senate investigation of the internal revenue bureau.

John Philip Sousa and Augustus Thomas were among the composers, authors and playwrights who appeared at a senate hearing last week for defeat of the Dill bill to release radio broadcasting stations from royalty imposition under the copyright laws.

A score of persons were stunned when a dynamite bomb was exploded near the home of a dry agent in Steubenville, Ohio, last week.

The official journal of France has published a state council decree conceding full right and privileges to Argentine corporations in France, a similar concession to French firms having been made in Argentina.

Fifty persons were injured in a severe wind and hail storm which swept over sections of New Orleans last week.

WOOD OPPOSES ISLAND FREEDOM

Says Filipino Independence Now Would Be Blow at Civilization.

Immediate independence of the Philippines, sought by special commissions to the United States, would be a "serious blow to western civilization" and a "heartless bertayal of our trust," Governor General Leonard Wood said last week in a report made public by Secretary Weeks.

"I sympathize with the desire of the Filipinos for independence," General Wood said, "but know they are not yet prepared to assume its responsibility, either from the standpoint of instructed public opinion, preparedness for defense, a common language or economic resources. I am convinced that the President's letter to Speaker Roxas voices the true interests of the Filipino people and indicates the sound, sane, humane policy which should be followed.

Seen as Betrayal.

"To grant independence would be a heartless betrayal of our trust and would result in turning over the 12,000,000 people of these islands to strife and disorder in the near future, for it would result in almost immediate serious clashes between the Moros and Christian Filipinos, the former being a unit against independence. It would defeat true independence both economic and political, ruin the sugar and tobacco industries, destroy confidence in investments with resulting wrecking of the finances of the islands with attendant idleness and disorder. It would be a serious blow to western civilization and to the Christian effort in the Far East.

"I am convinced the true situation in the Philippines is not understood either by congress or the American people.

Says Masses Are True.

"I am convinced that the people as a whole in their hearts appreciate the benefits which have come to them under our flag and that our government here is conducted for their best interests. In the two and a half years I have been here as governor general I have received but one petition from the people on the subject of independence and during all this so-called crisis, during which agitators, and I am sorry to say, some of the leaders, have tried to line up the Filipino against the government and representative of the United States, I have not received a single signed or unsigned communication of an unfriendly character from any of the 12,000,000 inhabitants of the islands. This tells the story. The bulk of the people want independence at some future time, and, generally speaking, under our protection."

400-Year-Old Coins Discovered in Church

A Peter's pence collection box dating from pre-Reformation times and removed from an ancient church near Peterborough, Eng., was found, when opened, to contain two silver coins of the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII.

The coins were hidden in crevices and must have been in the box undisturbed at least 400 years.

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Anti-Profanity Laws Enforced by Dutch

Many Dutch villages now are strictly enforcing the laws against the use of profane language. Policemen who hear men swearing arrest them promptly, and in factories and offices employes are instructed to report persons who violate the anti-profanity regulations.

Foot Bath

* * *

Omitted in "Maundy"

American Ambassador Kellogg and Mrs. Kellogg, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of York, attended the historic ceremony of distributing the king's "Royal Maundy" last week in Westminster Abbey.

The quaint custom, which dates from mediaeval times, consists in giving to aged and poor people sums of money in the present currency, besides specially minted silver coins representing those current in former centuries but no longer having purchasing power, although treasured as curiosities.

The ceremony included in ancient times washing the feet of the recipients, whose number corresponds with the years of the sovereign's life, being Thursday 59. Nowadays the washing is merely symbolized through the presiding officials being girt with towels.

Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg were much interested in the ceremony, which neither had seen previously.

TICKET APPEALS DELUGE G. O. P.

Cleveland Headquarters Get Some Sanguine Requests From People.

Varied appeals for tickets to the Republican national convention, to open in Cleveland June 10, are deluging headquarters of the convention committee. They are referred to the national committee in Washington. Probably the briefest and most sanguine is as follows:

"Please mail to me in the enclosed stamped envelope a ticket to the Republican convention."

"Lost $125 on you for governor," was the commanding argument hurled at a Cleveland leader by one applicant for tickets.

'You will probably recall," urged another, 'having met me when you were in L—— during your campaign. We were together on the bandstand from which you spoke that evening."

'From the time I was large enough to carry a drum," a fourth proclaimed, "I have done my part. I am a 32d degree Mason, have a wife who was reared a Republican and three sons whom I expect to vote the Republican ticket. Mr. X, in the bank here, is a very good friend of mine."

"I have been an ardent Republican, as are all my relatives," is a typical argument. Similar pleas are: "I have nine children and every one (doubly underscored) votes the Republican ticket."

"I have never attended a convention of the party for which I have always worked and supported, to say nothing of a father and four brothers and as many sisters. "

'DYNAMO' LAYING CONCLAVE PLANS

Machinery for Democratic Convention Is Operated With Rare Skill.

Behind the scenes of the gigantic task of making arrangements for the smooth operation of the Democratic national convention which comes to New York this year for the first time in 56 years, there is one all-powerful stage manager. He is George F. Mara, a Bridgeport, Conn., lawyer who the party credited with having successfully conducted the mechanics of the 1920 convention in San Francisco. He has been called "the human dynamo."

In January Mr. Mara, officially cloaked with the title "executive secretary of the national convention arrangements committee," quietly established a corps of workers who were aided by the citizens' committee and the mayor's committee. Among the tasks since accomplished have been:

Organization of a non-partisan committee of 2,000 business men to help finance the convention; organization of committees from the scores of local social, commercial and political groups; inspection of hotel accommodations and allocation of space to campaign committees, delegates and alternates.

In addition they have made preparations for altering Madison Square Garden and for conveniently housing within it and in nearby hotels of convention committees; for installation of telegraph, telephone, wireless and radiophone communication; letting of concessions; engagement of bands, orchestras, stenographers and other personnel.

Apportionment and distribution of tickets to the press, delegates and others has been completed; and arrangements for tickets for amusements and apportionment of tickets for the scores of entertainments also have been made.

WORLD HEALTH PLEA SOUNDED

21 Nations Plan Attack on Epidemics and Tuberculosis.

What is deemed to be a development of far reaching importance for improvement of public health conditions occurred last week in Geneva when medical representatives of 21 nations, including the United States, voted for an international society of public health officers.

The new society will aim to obtain the co-operation of health officials of all countries in the battle against epidemics and plagues such as tuberculosis and cancer. The movement was launched at the conclusion of a meeting of health experts who made a special investigation in England similar to last year's investigation of hygienic conditions in the United States with funds provided by the Rockefeller foundation.

Any physician devoting himself to public health matters may join the society. The American medical organizations are expected to furnish strong support.

FARM EXPORT BILL CHANGED

Amendment Is Substituted Offering Cash Deduction for Grain Price.

Critics of the McNary-Haugen agricultural expert corporation bill succeeded in eliminating the scrip provision in the house committee on agriculture last week, over the protest of the framers of the measure.

The committee by a vote of 11 to 9 substituted the Rubey amendment providing for a cash deduction from the price paid for wheat and other agricultural commodities bought for export. The amendment was sponsored by Representative Rubey, Democrat, Mo., and was supported by the Democrats and radical Republicans.

May Contest Action.

While Representative Haugen, Republican, Ia., chairman of the committee, indicated that an attempt would be made to restore the scrip provision on the floor, George C. Jewett, general manager of the American Growers, Inc., supporting the bill, said that the Rubey amendment would not jeopardize the measure or weaken its beneficial effects on agriculture.

Under the original bill scrip was to be used in the collection of the equalization fee from which expenses in export sales of farm commodities are to be met by the proposed $200,000,000 corporation, which is to buy and market surplus farm products abroad.

Seen as Handy Method.

"The use of scrip was provided as a handy method in the operation of the corporation," said Jewett. "But at the most it is only one of several ways by which the equalization fee may be collected. The export corporation will have exactly the same power as before to purchase at ratio prices and to meet losses in export operations from a fund collected from the producers.

"It is possible that the bill stands a better chance of passage without the scrip provision, inasmuch as there has been some opposition to it which now is eliminated."

JAIL IS STONE'S RUM CURB CLUB

Attorney General to Urge More Rigid Penalties for Law Violators.

Attorney General Stone is prepared to insist on more rigid penalties for liquor law violators.

He has prepared instructions to all United States attorneys, it was said, ordering that they use all "reasonable methods" in pressing for jail sentences upon convictions of prohibition law violators.

The attorney general believes that sufficient use has not been made of provisions of the Volstead act providing for jail sentences in case of conviction for a second offense. In many cases, department officials said, the offenders have been allowed their freedom after payment of fines, only to return to bootlegging.

Jail sentences for first offenders are optional with the courts, department officials explained, but the attorney general holds that United States attorneys can exert influence in disposition of the cases that should lead to application of more rigorous penalties.

PERSIA BAFFLES LEAGUE CHIEFS

Hits Interest Negotiations Between Great Britain and Russia.

A new kind of problem was thrust upon the League of Nations last week. This was when Persia officially gave notice that she would be bound in no way by negotiations now proceeding between Russia and Great Britain, concerning spheres of interest in Persia.

On the assumption that the day of spheres of influence has definitely passed, Persia has forwarded to the league copies of correspondence which she alleges has passed between Russia and Great Britain, looking to a revision of the agreement of 1907 between czarist Russia and Great Britain, under which the Russian sphere was fixed for Northern Persia and the British for Southern Persia.

The Teheran government also has forwarded copies of correspondence between Persia and the British foreign office on the same subject and requests the league to distribute the correspondence among all its members. As Persia has made no appeal under the covenant on the ground that internal peace is endangered, the duty of the league seems unclear.

After a meeting of the heads of the various sections, however, it was decided that all states should be informed on the question. Persia is expected to make an issue of the matter at the next session of the next assembly and elaborate her solemn declaration that she will ignore any decision of foreign governments affecting Persia's territory or spheres of influence.

Will "Play Patriot," Sen. Ralston Says

United States Senator Samuel Ralston, Democrat, Indianapolis, is not a candidate for the presidental nomination, but "if what seems to be impossible" happens he "will play the part of a patriot," he wrote Postmaster A. B. Wingate, a boyhood friend of New Cumberland, O., their birthplace.

"I am not seeking the nomination, nor am I intending to have my friends put a movement on foot in my interest," the letter states. "But if what seems to be impossible should happen, I will play the part of a patriot and perform my duty to the best of my ability."

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

Early and speedy consideration of the soldier bonus bill in the senate was in efect after its formal presentation to the chamber by Senator Curtis, Kansas, Republican member of the finance committee who was assigned the task of making the report. The measure already passed by the house, carries only minor amendments proposed by the senate committee.

Priority over the tax reduction measure was voted for the bonus bill by Republicans of the finance committee.

A resolution, authorizing investigation by a special congressional committee of all land grants to the Northern Pacific Railway Co., was reported to the house by the public lands committee.

The resolution would defer until March 4, 1927, an adjustment by the secretary of interior of the railroad's claim to 3,000,000 acres of national forest land in Montana and Idaho.

The senate agreed upon 2 per cent of the 1890 census as the basis of immigration apportionment.

Senator Underwood, Democrat, Alabama, made a demand for a vote on the Ford bid for the Muscle Shoals properties.

The script provision was eliminated from the McNary-Haugen agricultural expert bill by the house agriculture committee.

The senate by a vote of 71 to 4 re-affirmed its action in favor of Japanese exclusion.

Selection of a grand jury to deal with disclosures of the senate oil committee was deferred until April 25.

The house passed a bill for aiding farmers in adjusting their crops to world needs.

The senate passed the immigration bill 62 to 6.

Early hearings on the world court proposal were ordered by the senate foreign relations committee.

The senate patents committee continued its hearings on the question of copyright fees in radio broadcasting.

G. B. Moore, traffic manager of the shipping board in Europe, testified before the house shipping board investigation committee.

Federal reserve board officials testified before the house banking committee on the McFadden bill to amend the national bank act.

Phil E. Baer, United States marshal for the eastern district of Texas testified before the oil committee on the activities of Jake L. Hamon at the 1920 republican convention.

The senate committee investigating the indictment of Senator Wheeler, democrat, Montana, began hearings with denials by witnesses that Wheeler had apeared as an attorney before government departmentss.

Hearings on postponement of the effective date of section 28 of the merchant marine act were held by the interstate commerce commission.

Members of the new naval oil conservation commission decided on a broad policy of preservation of navy's oil reserves.

Robert Lansing, former secretary of state, was selected by President Coolidge as one of the members of the new Mexican claims commission.

Huntington T. Morse, European shipping board director, was questioned by the house shipping board investigation committee on foreign conditions.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the republican leader, defended President Coolidge's special message in regard to investigations in a senate speech.

It was learned that a proposal to send the Pacific battle fleet on a cruise to Australia in July, 1925, is under consideration at the navy department.

Congressional circles speculated on a reference of Secretary Hughes in his New York speech to possibility of sending an American official representative to the league of nations.

The Daugherty committee heard new charges by Gaston B. Means relating to former Attorney General Daugherty, and allegations of irregularities in the administration of alien property under the Wilson administration.

The senate oil committee examined William Cooper Procter and others in its quest for information regarding reports of oil influence at the 1920 republican national convention.

Chairman Winslow denied and democratic members of the committee reaffirmed that the house commerce committee was holding up the Barkley bill to abolish the railroad labor board.

H. L. Scaife told the Daugherty investigating committee he had heard that some seized liquor which disappeared from storage went to the office of Speaker Gillett. The latter denied it.

The department of agriculture was announced will call a conference of western states representatives in an endeavor to obtain agreement on foot and mouth disease embargoes imposed by states.

The house passed the annual appropriation bill for the department of state, justice, commerce and labor, carrying $68,000,000 including provision for increased pay for immigration inspectors.

The senate adopted a Japanese exclusion amendment to the immigration bill.

President Coolidge spoke at the unveiling of Arizonia's stone in the Washington monument.

The house committee investigating the shipping board, questioned Commissioner Plummer of the board.

Major General Leonard Wood reported to the war department against immediate Phillipine independence.

The house adopted the senate resolution for $1,000,000 to relieve the drought-stricken New Mexico farmers.

The senate rejected the nomination of Samuel Knight of California to be special government counsel in oil prosecution suits.

Howard Mannington, friend of former Attorney General Daugherty refused to appear before the Daugherty investigating committee.

The Swift and Armour interests went into court with a brief declaring void the famous packers consent decree with the government.

The senate oil committee spent another day to running down reports of an oil deal at the Chicago Republican convention of 1920.

The democratic assualt on President Coolidge's message relating to investigations was renewed in the senate and met with a defense from republicans.

Julius H. Barnes, president of the chamber of commerce of the United States opposed changes for the present in the transportation act before the senate interstate commerce committee.

Denver to Pay Men on Their Own Time

"Stack your chips on your own time," is the latest order of the city of Denver to its employes.

Manager of Revenue Clem Collins has announced that employes must call at the City Auditor's office for their wages after working hours. The custom has been for years to permit the workers to take time off of their regular work to go to City Hall for their pay. The new plan will save the city $10,000 annually, says Collins.

How to Weigh a Walrus

To coax the London zoo walrus into a cage so he could be weighed keepers fed him 25 pounds of fish every day for a week.

Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. F. Hurst, who lives at 204 Davis Avenue, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

BOYS! GIRLS!

Fine Guaranteed Watch or Beautiful Gold Filled Bracelet GIVEN FREE for selling 4 packages MENDING TISSUE, 15c each. Also other prizes. Write today. Give name and address.

THE GIFT SHOP, BOX 122, COPAKE, N. Y.

A Baby in Your Home

So many married couples yearn for children that thousands of copies of a new book by Dr. Wm. H. Elders are being distributed without cost to childless women. Any lady interested in overcoming conditions of nature that hinder the gift of children should write for this free book today. It describes a simple, home treatment based on the use of Sterilene, a wonderful scientific tonic that has had marvelous success all over the country in relieving conditions of weakness.

Every woman who wants to live a normal, happy home life with little ones around her should consider it her first duty to know what Sterilene is and why it should be so wonderful an aid to her. Get this little book which is sent without charge or obligation in a plain envelope. It tells facts that most women never have had explained to them. Simply send name and address to Dr. H. Will Elders, 1004 Ballinger Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo. (Copyright.) H. W. E. 1924

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Toledo, Ohio.

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

PUBLIC POISON GAS— Festered Sore at Capital.

Two black men walking and talking.

Rastus—"I know what an oil well is."

Sambo—"Well, Rastus, what is an oil well?"

Rastus—"An oil well am a hole in de ground surrounded by senators and cabinet officers."

Oil is a mighty force in this and many other nations. It has made men rich. It has power in shaping the policies of both political parties. Oil and grease reach around the world. Oil may cause war. Do not forget this statement.

Day by day the plot unfolds at Washington. Some of the party leaders have sought to ridicule the oil investigations. They deserve severe censure for such conduct. They should be the first to say that the investigation shall reveal the truth no matter whom it hits.

Republicans and Democrats ought to want to be proud of their party and its principles. They ought to damn any leader or official of their party who is dishonest in office or in purpose, and by so being bring shame and disgrace upon his party.

President Coolidge stated publicly that he would sacrifice no cabinet member who was honest. A few days later he asked his attorney general to resign. His request was complied with.

What will be the harvest of all this exposure of graft and greed? It is well nigh dishonor to hold public office today. The public mind is poisoned by the sordid story of betrayal of public trust of the higher-ups in Washington official life.

It is not enough to satisfy the public to let grafting public officials resign and roam at large. They need the jail sentence the same as a common criminal who has been stealing.

Is it any wonder that prohibition has well-nigh broken down when the nation's highest officers have been getting rich, if half the reports are true as told to the investigating committee?

Millions of letters ought to go to President Coolidge asking him to punish every criminal and grafter, no matter how high up he claims to be in his party. Let no man of either party be spared if he deserves to be punished. Write to the President. Do it now. He will listen to you more than he will to any politician. Get your club, lodge, grange or association to write to the White House. Once more, do it now.

FROM OLD VIRGINIA— Do Schools Make Fools.

W. H. S., Virginia, writes and quotes the Bible as saying, "Too much learning makes fools."

Is it true that schools make fools? Is it true that since we are spending so much money for schools and paying higher wages that we have more murders, hold-ups and robberies than we had in the old days when our schools were not so highly organized?

Our Blade reader from Virginia also says that we have 200 more congressmen in Washington than we need. He also complains that there is too much money spent on waterways.

He says that on one river, from Morgantown to Fairmount, there are five big dams, each costing a vast sum of money. He says there are only a few boats a year using these dams. He thinks the dams are not worth the river and that the river is not worth a dam.

He says that in his school days there were as many as 75 pupils in school, walking through the woods, across fields, over bad roads, through all kinds of weather to get to school, where folks learned to spell, read and write better than they do today.

He insists that the criminal records show that the pickpockets, bandits and criminals of today have a lot of new fangled education. We wonder whether any of our readers agree with Old Virginia views.

Have we struck a pace that is too fast for the good of the young folks? Have we made things too easy for them? Do we pay school teachers too much money? Is it true that the more we pay the less real service we get? Is it true that schools make fools and rascals? Think it over.

Is it true that too much education is taking farmers from the farm? Is it true that modern education makes young folks lean away from old-fashioned hard work? If so, what are we going to do about it? Who will be the first to reform and lean the other way?

BUTTER AND EGGS— Nation's Biggest Gold Mine.

He or she who has not milked the cow or hunted the eggs has missed a mighty link in the chain that makes life worth living.

Milking the cows, straining the milk, skimming the cream and churning for butter has been the business of the good housewife for many centuries of time.

The cackle of the hen, the laying of eggs, hunting the nests and gathering the egg crop, or setting the old hen and feeding the chicks for the laying of more eggs or scenting the skillet, has been the music and the work of the farm for a long, long time.

Taking the butter and eggs to town. Bringing back the things that help to make the home happy and a family nest has been the rule for ages past. Butter and eggs have piled up millions of dollars.

Butter and eggs. We see the sign in a thousand places. Butter and eggs. How many thousand farm ladies have helped to buy a home, pay off the mortgage and the taxes with butter and eggs? How many things for the baby and the grown-up children have butter and eggs supplied?

In the days of our youth we have taken the basket of eggs and rolls of butter to town and gotten the things that mother wrote down on the paper. Sometimes we got a due-bill which was good for so much in trade some other day.

We used to get five cents for operating the old dash churn until the butter was gathered. Mother made a good bargain. So did we. We were just five cents ahead. We would have had to do the churning anyhow. Mother was saved that much of the day's weary toil. It helped her to keep us out of mischief. When we had to earn money in this way we were more careful as to how we spent it.

Great sport for the old hen to hide her nest. Great sport for us to hunt and find it. There is less of this hen hiding nests now than there used to be. Then the hens made their own nests. Now more nests are made for them. They are becoming educated as well as we.

Often we would find a nest overflowing with eggs, some of them too old to be useful. They would not pass the candle test of today. Often the old hen had a nest full of eggs and then decided to become a mother by setting and hatching a brood.

Now we keep her at work and hatch by the brooder and modern methods. All this review brings out the fact that the world has made progress. The old days and old ways are passing on. We get older and rather enjoy taking little journeys back to the days when we hunted the eggs and milked the cows before breakfast and in the eventide.

The old hen set a good example for our modern political bosses and politicians. The old hen did more laying than lying. The bosses do it the other way and get oil and grease smeared on them.

The old cow was always honest. She never disgraced her job. She would go dry but never violated a prohibition law or joined a bootleggers' lodge. The old cow and the old hen never got into police court or were indicted by a grand jury.

Both hen and cow are money mills. They grow new wealth. They have been and are the world's greatest money mills and gold mine. They give birth to the richest and best food on the bill-of-fare card.

Mr. and Mrs. Farmer, take good care of cows and hens. Have a plenty of each. Keep them well and they will keep you. Get the best. They pay. Do it now.

THE UNHUSKED TAX— Should Get the Big Ax.

The first week in April, this year, 1924, we traveled over 500 miles in Ohio. We saw 18 fields in which were shocks of corn unhusked.

We wonder what that farmer taxed himself by letting his corn rot and ruin in the field? Was not this unhusked tax more than the tax he paid for schools or for roads?

Will any farmer say that such neglect and delay is good business? Had not the owner of those shocks better have given this wasted harvest away than to let it rot and be useless and in the way?

If this be true of conditions in Ohio there may be farmers in other states who let their season's work run to rot. Better save what we got before we take too many joy rides.

Here is a news clipping from a farm bulletin which has some cash copper cents and common sense in it. It puts a premium on good business methods. By this plan only can the farmer win and stay on the farm. Here it is:

"Following are a few facts taken from some cost investigations carried on the department of rural economics of the Ohio State university in Greene county.

"The man who grew 40 bushels of corn to the acre did so at a cost of $28.35 and their profit per acre valueing the corn at 75 cents a bushel was $1.65 per acre. The man who grew 65 bushels did so at a cost of $35.25 and a profit of $13.50 per acre. The cost per man and horse labor up to harvest was very similar. The extra cost for the larger yields was $2.84 per acre for cutting, husking and cribbing and $2 an acre for fertilizer."

IT CAN BE DONE— Home Folks and Taxes.

Most of our taxes come from tax spenders in our home county. If you doubt this take a good look at your tax receipt. Count up your school tax, your township tax, your county tax, your road tax and your town tax if you live in village or in a city.

Take a good look at this tax receipt twice. Who is getting your tax dollar? Are you paying for useless job holders? Are you paying for things that you could do without? Better put that tax receipt under a microscope and look clear through it.

In one county in the state of Nebraska, the farmers got mad and then woke up and decided to do something themselves in tax matters. They decided to become tax experts themselves. As a rule, the tax expert pays no taxes and taxpayers are not tax experts.

Public meetings were held. Full discussion was had. The results were good. The first year they saved the county nearly $40,000 and got much better service for less money from public officials and for the taxes they paid.

A few job holders were fired. None resigned. Very few public officials ever resign, although they may put in a lot of time kicking on the salary that the law allows them.

God helps those who help themselves. If each county would hold one dozen meetings to discuss tax levies and tax expenditures we will bet a red apple against a doughnut that there will be a reduction of expense in that county.

A good thing to do is to publish what each person holding property is listed for on the tax records. This would raise a lot of hell, but the neighborhood would get a lot of news to talk about. Home folks can do much to settle the tax question.

WED THE BRANCHES— And Save Fruit Trees.

Make the world safe for fruit trees. It can be done. Prune and spray are things that must be done to get results. Prune when the knife is sharp. Prune instead of butcher the tree.

A stitch in time saves nine. Many fruit trees break down. This can be prevented at small cost of time and no money if you do it before it happens. An ounce of prevention is worth a ton of cure after the patient is sick. Take care of the tree while it is well and healthy, then it will live to bless you.

Here is a suggestion from an experiment station bulletin:

"Fruit trees that are liable to split or break down because of a weak crotch can sometimes be strengthened by intertwining two branches so as to form a natural brace. While pruning in early spring the orchardist will often find an opportunity for bracing the forks of a tree in this manner. Branches from opposite forks are slightly wounded where they cross and held firmly together by intertwining. Where this method of tree bracing has been tried at the experiment station, the branches have completely united in three or four years giving the appearance of a single branch."

BE CHEERFUL WORKER— Don't Quarrel With Tools.

"Quarreling with your working tools Is the occupation of fools."

This is an old legend which will never wear out. Do you have the habit? Do you complain and quarrel with yourself, your working tools, your home and your lot in life?

If so, is it not a fact that you make nobody happy? If so, would it not be better if you were dead? What is the use of a grouch being alive to pester and torment other human beings?

Rub your eyebrows upward half a dozen times in the morning before you eat your breakfast. If you do you will be less likely to quarrel with anybody or anything during the day. Dare you try it?

A good workman seldom finds it necessary to get out of humor. Be a sport. Take life as it comes. Don't expect to have your own way all the time. Half the time is your share.

AGSTONE ON WHEELS— Trains Carry Message.

One of the big railroads of the country has had its agricultural agent to see us several times in reference to running an Agstone train in some sections of Ohio to carry the message of curing sour soil by the use of pulverized limestone.

On April 7 this railway system, with two specially equipped cars, left Columbus with exhibits, films, soil testing outfits and speakers for a two week tour to spread the gospel of agstone, the cure for sour soil.

Notices were sent ahead to all farmers, bankers, county agents and agricltural teachers to attend one or more of the 18 meetings at which these cars stopped.

Farmers are invited to bring soil samples from every field they have and get their whole farm tested free of charge. The test will show whether the soil is sour and acid and how much agstone will cure it.

Nothing is to be sold. Agents will not be permitted to solicit orders or to make sales. The purpose of the tour is purely educational. The railway is co-operating with the state agricultural college and the experiment station and is in the interest of the farmer only.

IN THE GEM CITY— Border Land of Dixie.

Recently, on a Sunday afternoon, Rural Welfare editor addressed a community meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cincinnati is known as "the Gem City." It is on the Ohio river. Across the water is famous old Kentucky. The river is the border line between Dixie-land and Yankee-land.

Once each month this community meeting is held in the big auditorium of what is said to be the finest school building in Ohio. It cost some millions of dollars.

There was a musical program mixed with the rest of parts. Singing on a Sunday afternoon is good exercise for a community. Makes it better.

As usual, we asked how many present had at some time lived on a farm. Over half of those present raised their hands. Most of them had gone fishing with pin-hook and fish worm.

Why not have a monthly community meeting in the country? The cost is very small. The men present at this city community meeting paid 10 cents if they wanted to do so. No greater sum was allowed to be paid by any person. It is worth much more than 10 cents to go somewhere and shake hands with your friends.

Better talk up for a community meeting in your neighborhood this summer. Try it out. Talk to your preachers, club leaders, lodge officers and school teachers. Try it and the custom will stick. Do it now.

GOLDSMITH'S MAID— Famous Racing Mare.

Some of our older readers will recall the days when Goldsmith's Maid was the queen of the racing world.

This famous trotter was born in 1857. She won 97 out of 123 races in which she started. She was the champion and world record breaker for nine years. She won cash purses amounting to $264,000.

She died in 1879. For many years Goldsmith Maid was the pride of the turf. Crowds would attend any race in which she started. Millions of sporting folks have cheered her in the home stretch.

She was a money maker for Bud Doble, her driver and owner. It has been a question whether Doble made the mare famous, or whether the mare made Doble one of the kings of the racing game.

DON'T SHOOT THE DOG— Moonshine Stories.

Many are the tales about the moonshine country and the moonshine folks. They have their queer ways, same as we all do.

Here is a story that shows how important a dog may be and how unimportant a human being is in some places:

"'We ort to do something about the moonshine stills down in Devil's Holler,' said Lafe Lagg of Slippery Slap. 'The young fellers are drinking and fighting most of the time, and I heerd tell that one of 'em took a shot at another feller a little bit ago and tore off his ear.'

"'Aw, well, boys will be boys, and his ear'll get well, I reckon,' answered old man Sockery.

"'Yes, but the next thing he done was to shoot one of your dogs just to see the varmint jump.'

"'One of my dogs? Why, the infernal scoundrel!' Just wait till I git my gun, and after I've got through with that murdering cuss I'll clean out every last one of them dad-blasted stills, and don't you forget it! Shot one of my dogs, hey?'"—Kansas City Star.

CERTIFIED POTATO SEED— Farmers' Big Need.

There's a difference between good seed and the other kind. This is true of potatoes. Good quality and good yield.

Certified seed potatoes proved to be a good investment for 10,000 Indiana potato growers.

Here is a bit of spud news for our readers:

"More than 10,000 farmers from all but one county in Indiana planted certified potato seed during the past season. The average increase in yields based on carefully checked results has been 48 bushels more potatoes per acre from certified than from its weaker brother, 'common seed.'

"Hundreds of letters and recommendations of this healthy high-grade seed have been secured during the past year. From north to south comes reports, such as that from Eugene Pugh of Randolph county, who says: 'Certified potatoes did fine. I raised 53 bushels on a quarter acre.' 'I would not know what would bring greater results for money invested in a potato crop than good certified seed stock,' says Clyde E. Kauffman, an Elkhart county, potato grower."

UNION LABOR RULES— May Reach Farmer.

The coal miners in most sections are thoroughly organized. As a rule they obey the union rules even better than they do some of the real laws of the state and nation.

Now these miners insist that everything they buy must be made by union labor. Will they ever insist that the farmer must also join the union before they, the miners, will buy what the farmer has to sell in the way of farm products?

There is a mighty effort being made to unite the farmer and the organized labor forces under the slogan of "The Farmer - Labor Party." Will such movement succeed? If so a lot of special interests will have a big guess coming as to what would happen to them.

Rotten politics and political pull are doing much to unite the forces that labor and produce. The big fellows who are rich should heed the signs of the times. The day of judgment may come.

ATTEND ROAD MEETINGS— Favor Less Cost Roads.

Recently Rural Welfare editor has been invited to attend a number of public meetings at which the building and repair of roads were to be discussed. At these meetings were the township, county and state highway officials. Many citizens and taxpayers were also present.

At each meeting there was a decided sentiment to cut down the cost of roads and to take better care of those roads we now have. This is wisdom and economy.

There is a growing sentiment against domination, in almost every state of the Union, against the dictation of prices and policies of the big cement trust, which has been indicted in many places, but never punished, as we believe it should be.

Some county officials, who care more to please the road-hog agents than they do to please their own people, do not take kindly to public road meetings. They are afraid the natives will say something or do something that will spoil the little game they play on the side with the road hogs. Public meetings are, as a rule, public policemen. Hold more of them. Do it now. Lock the door before the horse is gone.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS— Or One Million Friends.

Which would you rather have, one million dollars or one million friends? Which is the hardest to get? Which would last the longer?

We heard a preacher ask these questions in his Sunday sermon. He debated the questions. He took both sides. He made a mighty good talk.

You might choose a million dollars while you live. Which would you rather have when you die a million in money or a million friends?

Which would be more creditable to you to have a million friends standing around your grave or a million dollars loafing around until you are in the ground?

Are you making friends or making dollars. It is right to make both in the right way. Friends are worth more than a dollar each. The man or woman with a million dollars often has but few friends.

How much are you willing to pay for a good friend? Can you really buy friends? How much would you take and throw a friend away? Would you be willing to live alone with a million dollars?

Do we worry too much about riches? It is unhandy, sometimes, to be poor, but it is sedom a disgrace. Often it has been no credit to be rich when the way riches were obtained has been exposed.

Better choose the million friends than to choose a million cash. The friends will take better care of you than the dollars will. If you can, get enough of both.

GROW BIG CORN CROP— More Yield—Less Acres.

If some folks can grow 100 bushels of corn per acre, why, with brains and brawn, cannot you?

There will be less work to grow 500 bushels of corn on five acres than there will be to grow the same bushels on 10 acres. Many farmers will take 20 acres to grow 500 bushels of poor corn when as much good corn might be raised on five acres.

Several factors make a corn crop. Soil, seed, seed-bed, timely planting and proper cultivation. Seldom, if ever, do 100 bushels of corn grow on one acre unless the seed tests near 100 per cent. Seed testing is good wages for the farmer's time it takes to test.

AN OLD MAN DIES— His Money to His Country.

What is it worth to live 75 years under the Stars and Stripes? How much would you be willing to pay as the difference between living in the United States of America and living in some other country of the world?

You may have never thought of this. You have so many good things here that you have come to think that you are entitled to them without paying any difference between this and living elsewhere.

An Ohio man died. He made a will. He ordered that after his debts were paid that his property be sold for cash and the balance in money be turned in to the U. S. treasury at Washington.

He was 75 years old when he died. He said it was worth a lot of cash to live three score and 15 years in the best country. The cash left after debts were paid amounted to $16,000. After paying all taxes during his lifetime the old boy was still willing to pay $213 a year for the privilige and the blessing of living three-quarters of a century in the right country.

Have you ever thought that it is worth a lot to live here? That it is a great blessing to be an American citizen? What are you doing to make your country safe and keep it as the best place in which to live? Perhaps we had better quit kicking and say "Much obliged God, for letting us live here."

When a Voice Is Lifted Up

The International Sunday School Lesson for April 27 Is, "Amos and Hosea Pleading for Righteousness" Amos 6:1-6; Hosea 6:1-6.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

FROM a Sunday afternoon conference with Zionist leaders in Jerusalem, to a Pullman car discussion in Tennessee, may seem a far cry; yet these are only two points in a long line of similar incidents, wherein hard-headed men of today bemoaned the lack of a prophet, of a spiritual leader of first quality. My Zionist friends were hoping that perhaps, after a prosperous material regime has been set up in Palestine, the longed-for prophet will appear. My fellow passengers in the Pullman, business men all, complained as if aggrieved because in the present grave hour of their country's experience no clear voice of moral and spiritual leadership has been lifted up. They regarded it as a special grievance that the preachers seem so busy quarreling over doctrinal and ecclesiastical matters that none of them has been heard sounding the note of Christian leadership in public affairs.

In between these two incidents, I have held interviews throughout Europe and the Near East, and over a large part of eastern North America; and everywhere the same note has sounded: "God send us a real leader; a man who sees straight and can speak plainly, in true interpretation of the significance of these our times." It is a prophet that men insist upon seeking.

Introducing a Farmer-Phophet.

Pending the possible appearance of a new prophet for our own day, let me introduce the first of the line of old Hebrew seers whose writings have come down to us in the Bible; for his word is as timely as if released for the first time to the papers of today. His picture of society and its ills, and of its only possible remedies, is so pertinent as to be uncanny. Never was the marvel of the modern applicability of the Bible more sensationally illustrated than in the case of the Prophet Amos. His words fit today as if written yesterday. What lively times Bible classes will have in bringing the truths proclaimed by Amos to bear upon conditions which the press is daily portraying!

Amos was no professional reformer preacher. He has biting words for the "schools of the prophets" who live by religion but have lost the spirit and mission of religion. This man Amos was only a farmer and a herdsman and a "fig-pincher" from the little town of Tekoa, near Bethlehem. We thus link him in his birthplace with the Greatest Prophet of all, who was born amidst the same Judean hills, below Jerusalem. In vending his wool and crops, Amos traveled rather widely; and his first-hand knowledge of his world is extraordinary. He possessed what Amos R. Wells calls the qualifications of a successful writer: "Be born with brains, and use them."

So it is from the open spaces, and from the simple, self-reliant life of an out-of-doors man, who worked with his hands, that Amos was called to his mission. As a pioneer of the school of professional prophecy, an unpaid, uncontroled interpreter of the will of Jehovah, it has been said of him that "He had many successors, but no forerunner." He spurned the title of prophet; he was "neither prophet nor son of a prophet." The old Quaker ministers, going about from meeting to meeting with a "concern," are perhaps as analagous to Amos as anything we know. Although born in Judah, he did most of his service in Israel, the northern kingdom, during the reign of Jereboam II, about the years 775-750 B. C.

A Voice Against Privilege.

Sensational in highest degree was this farmer-herdsman, standing in the market place with his plumb-line, which he used as a prophetic symbol. He was no court-preacher, fawning upon power and wealth. Israel had become like Russia before the revolution—an autocratic government; a privileged class cruelly battering upon the people; profiteers and political corruptionists rampant; justice for sale; and religion officially established, with the orthodox ritual faithfully observed by a complaisant priestly class. Religion had been divorced from morality. Justice was absent, although faith's feasts and functions were unfailing.

Our modern anomaly, a crooked politician and a corrupt financier who is at the same time rated as a "leading churchman," is not new or strange as we may have supposed. Amos knew him, and branded him, even as some of his successors try to do today. Hear the blazing words of old Amos:

"I hate, I despise your feasts, and I will take no delight in your solemn assemblies. Yea, though you offer me your burnt offerings and meal-offerings, I will not accept them: neither will I regard the peace-offerings of your fat beasts. Take thou away from me the noise of thy songs; for I will not hear the melody of thy viols. But let justice roll down as waters, and righteousness as a mighty stream."

Can anything be more searchingly up-to-date than this picture of our own jazzed and self-indulgent time, which is the fragment of Amos' message indicated for a special study?

"Woe to them that are at ease in Zion, and to them that are secure in the mountain of Samaria, the notable men of the chief of the mountains, to whom the house of Israel come! Ye that put far away the evil day, and cause the seat of violence to come near; that lie upon their couches, and eat the lambs out of the flock, and the calves out of the midst of the stall; that sing idle songs to the sound of the viol; that invent for themselves instruments of music, like David; that drink wine in bowls, and anoint themselves with the chief oils; but they are not grieved for the affliction of Joseph."

Whatever else a preacher is preaching today, or a teacher is teaching, if he is not making clear the moral character of God, and the ethical content of the Bible's message—if he is not proclaiming morality, justice and good will as superior to all religious ceremonies—he is failing to declare the whole counsel of God. No man holding the Divine commission dares to be silent in the presence of the existing affronts to the law of Jehovah. The healing salt of Divine truth must be rubbed into the open sores of the body politic. Nations and individuals are alike answerable to the rule of God. It is not enough to say that social and political and industrial and financial offenders have been recreant to their special responsibilities, it must be thundered forth that they are heinous sinners, who must give an accounting at the bar of the Great Judge. Amos has said what many modern religious leaders have failed to say.

This is the nub of the lesson. Our plight and problems and perils are strangely like those of old Israel. The parallels are phenomenal. And the remedy is the same also. We need to put the identical foundation under our own awakening times that Amos did. A sense of God—a realization of responsibility to Him—a call to justice and righteousness and human service as a token of obedience to Him—here we have the core of the matter. If the Godward side of life is looked to, all else will fall into true relations. Let the nation get right with God, and all other questions will be solved.

A Scandal—and Its Use.

Every life is the sum and expression of its own experiences. We are what we have undergone. As Amos' life in the open colored all his prophesying, so Hosea's personal tragedy gave form and significance to his mission. The shameful scandal of his family life became the vehicle for his highest service to God and his people. That is the real use of sorrow and suffering—to qualify us to help our fellows.

Hosea—the name is really only another form of Joshua and Jesus; and as we linked Amos with the Saviour in his birthplace, so we associate Hosea with Him in name—came upon the scene 10 or 15 years later than Amos. His mission thus connects with that of Isaiah, his great successor. Hosea was born in the Northern Kingdom, and he is the only real prophet of Israel, whose writings have survived.

All else that we know about him is submerged in the one terrible and outstanding fact that his wife was unfaithful to him. Modern fiction deals casually and lightsomely with such an experience; but in the Bible adultery is always portrayed as sin—stark, shameful God-offending sin. The whole of the old East looked upon this sin as deserving of swift death; for it undercuts the very foundations of society. The terms in which Hosea describes this supreme sorrow that had come to his own home are a true measure of the heinousness of the offense.

Plunged into the deepest depths of soul-agony by the discovery of his wife's sin, Hosea, nevertheless, saw in it a parable of Israel's disloyalty to God. As the poet "Learns in suffering what he teaches in song," so Hosea made his domestic tragedy the vehicle of a matchless summons to his nation to return to God in true faithfulness. His message is in import identical with that of Amos; both are a voice lifted up in summons to loyalty to Jehovah as the supreme duty of life.

New Premier Forms Australian Cabinet

Following the resignation of the ministry of Sir F. N. Barwell, a new government has been formed in South Australia by Mr. Gunn, leader of the Labor party, which, as a result of the recent elections, controls 26 of the 46 seats.

Mr. Gunn becomes premier and also will for the present perform the duties of treasurer and minister of irrigation and repatriation.

LODGE SAYS COOLIDGE PROTECTED NATION IN MESSAGE TO SENATE

Another tier was added April 16 to the rhetorical defenses being raised in the senate against criticism of President Coolidge for his stand in the controversy arising from activities of the internal revenue bureau investigation committee.

Senator Lodge, Republican leader, Massachusetts, declared the President was well within his rights in calling the senate to task for permitting one of its committees to "vastly exceed its authority" and asserted the committee program had reached the point where it could only be aimed at Secretary Mellon, personally.

"There can be no question," he asserted, "that the purpose was to seek something relating to the character of the secretary. Like an honest man, he proceeded to answer at once. The President was well within his constitutional authority in bringing the matter to the attention of the senate; he only followed precedents set by past presidents."

Addressing himself to the speech of Senator Glass, Democrat, Virginia, which he described as "too important to permit to rest unanswered," the Massachusetts senator denied that the executive message had been designed to cover more than the incident arising from the decision of the internal revenue committee to authorize Senator Couzens, Republican, Michigan, the committee prosecutor, to employ Francis J. Heney, San Francisco, as a "personal counsel and investigator."

Democrats Question Plan.

Senator Robinson, Arkansas, and other Democrats questioned this interpretation of the committee's action. The President could have blocked any such intention, Senator Glass declared, by informing the committee that under the law executive approval was necessary for the inspection of any tax return. The Arkansas senator called attention to the "entirely different" interpretation placed by Senator Watson, Republican, Indiana, chairman of the committee under discussion, upon the President's message.

"He said in effect," Senator Robinson recalled, "that the President and Mr. Mellon objected because the apparent intention was to carry the inquiry into the operation of prohibition enforcement."

"I don't know anything about that," replied Senator Lodge, "and do not intend to discuss any other senator's speech. We have had enough consideration of hearsay testimony—of what one person understood another to say."

Wants Senate Direction.

Replying to Senator Robinson, the Republican leader said he would not oppose adoption of the pending resolution specifically authorizing employment of counsel by the committee if the authority was "adequately restricted." By this, he said, he meant that the appointee should be subject to senate approval.

"This investigation was aimed at Mr. Mellon," Senator Lodge said, "not merely because he happens to be a Republican and the secretary of the treasury, but because he is the principal figure in the framing of a great bill to reduce the prices of the country, a bill in which the whole country is interested. Some of us believe in the bill as he framed it. Many do not, but have honest differences of opinion, but this thing has assumed the position of an attempt to break him down and there is much more behind it than mere politics in my judgment.

"On account of the conduct of this committee and because of the kind of questions that have been asked, Mr. Mellon naturally feels the irritation and resentment that an honest man should feel."

Reviews Mellon's Work.

Senator Lodge reviewed the work of Mr. Mellon as secretary of the treasury. He quoted the prices of Liberty bonds March 4, 1921, and today, showing how there had risen from about 87 and 90 in 1921 to approximately par at present. In a colloquoy with Senator Glass, Senator Lodge said he did not attribute this all to Mr. Mellon, but the rise could not have occurred if the country did not have confidence in him.

"Mr. President," said Senator Lodge in conclusion, "I have mentioned these facts simply to show that the administration of the treasury department by Mr. Mellon has been eminently wise and eminently successfully. He feels that the character of the investigation now proposed to be carried out is bringing about a situation which will be very deleterious to the transaction of public business in the treasury.

Sees Spying as Evil.

"I can quite conceive, however, that the business of the department would be affected and thereby the business of the country would be injured if we unchained a lawyer and turned him loose in that department, looking into the affairs of rich and poor, guilty if there be any guilty or innocent alike.

"I can quite understand that the men who are working in that great force of 60,000 employes will work less well if they think they have a spy at their shoulders all the time. The bulk of them are honest men, doing their duty honestly. I can quite see the President's point, against which he makes a protest, and I am glad he has made the protest, for it involves not merely Mr. Mellon alone, but in my opinion it involves the future of the tax bill and also a continuance of a sound administration of the treasury."

SAVANT CHILLS FAITH IN GLANDS

Youth Given by Operation Declared Only Fleeting; Key in Secretions.

Rejuvenation by means of gland operations is only temporary, in the opinion of Professor T. C. Burnett of the University of California department of physiology.

"The apparent improvement following the grafting of glands will remain temporary," the professor explained, "until our knowledge of the physiological aspects of glands and gland secretions is vastly increased. From what is known of body glands, it is logical to assume that if we could resupply the secretions which are responsible for our vitality and youth, we might thrust old age to the back stage.

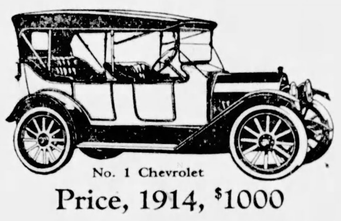
"Newspapers are too enthusiastic on the subject. They jump ahead of the experimenters and medical men to get a spectacular story. This policy has its effect on the public. Everyone leaps to startling and unfounded conclusions, and the result is a lack of critical judgment, which is essential in the consideration of such a complex subject."

TEN YEARS' PROGRESS

for Economical Transportation

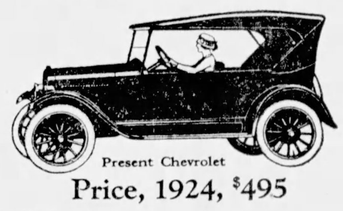
CHEVROLET

1914 SPECIFICATIONS		1924 SPECIFICATIONS	
Horsepower, S. A. E.	21.7	Horsepower, S. A. E.	21.7
Weight	2500 lbs.	Weight	1880 lbs.
Tires, 32 x 3½, fabric	(about 4000 miles)	Tires, 30 x 3½, fabric (*Cord tires on all closed models*)	(about 8000 miles)
Top	Two-man, with side supports	Top	One man
Gas feed	Air pressure	Gas feed	Suction
Windshield	Folding	Windshield	Double Ventilating
Rims	Detachable	Rims	Demountable
Cooling	Thermo system	Cooling	Pump circulation
Rear axle gears	Straight teeth	Rear axle gears	Spiral bevel
Oiling system	Splash	Oiling system	Pump, forced feed
Chassis lubrication	Grease cups	Chassis lubrication	Alemite
Back curtain light	Celluloid	Back curtain light	Glass
Side curtains	Stationary	Side curtains	Open with doors
Finish	Paint, air dried	Finish	Baked enamel
Gasoline mileage	About 18	Gasoline mileage	About 24
Service brake	Clutch combination	Service brake	Separate brake pedal
Wiring harness	Open	Wiring harness	In conduits
Insurance rating	B	Insurance rating	A
Terms	Cash	Terms	As desired
Service stations	About 1000	Service stations	About 20,000



No. 1 Chevrolet

Price, 1914, $1000



Present Chevrolet

Price, 1924, $495

THE pronounced leadership of the automobile business in restoring the old-time purchasing power of the dollar is best illustrated in the increased quality and decreased price of a Chevrolet.

These reductions in prices have more than doubled the purchasing power of the consumer's dollar when buying a Chevrolet, although the specifications and design show marked increase in quality.

Big volume production made these economies possible. Note the ten years' record of Chevrolet sales:

Ten Years' Record of Chevrolet Sales

1914— 5,005	1919—151,019
1915— 13,500	1920—155,647
1916— 69,682	1921— 77,627
1917—125,399	1922—242,373
1918— 93,814	1923—483,432

We are the world's largest manufacturers of quality cars, having attained this leadership through offering the utmost possible per dollar value in modern quality automobiles.

Before buying any car at any price *See Chevrolet First.*

Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan

Division of General Motors Corporation

In Canada—Chevrolet Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Oshawa, Ontario

Prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

Superior Roadster	$490
Superior Touring	495
Superior Utility Coupe	640
Superior 4-Passenger Coupe	725
Superior Sedan	795
Superior Commercial Chassis	395
Superior Light Delivery	495
Utility Express Truck Chassis	550

Fisher Bodies on all Closed Models

Five United States manufacturing plants, seven assembly plants and two Canadian plants give us the largest production capacity in the world for high-grade cars and make possible our low prices. Dealers and service stations everywhere. Applications will be considered from high-grade men only, for territory not adequately covered.

TOLEDO BLADE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, postage prepaid.....75c

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Toledo, Ohio, under the act of 1918.

Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1924

Japan may yet have to be told that the United States owns the United States.

Henry Ford is the only Democratic presidential candidate who is supporting Mr. Coolidge.

Charging congress with having done nothing this session isn't fair. It has thrown a series of fits.

For all we know many people go in for liberal thought because it is easy.

Lima Beane says the wets are dying faster than the drys, if that's any argument.

God bless the farmers who farm the farms. Devil take the politicians who try to farm the farmers.

It's as easy to get signers to a petition to congress as it is to organize a mob of lynchers.

Looks as if the steam roller isn't going to be needed at the Cleveland convention.

We don't suppose the boys of old Amherst imagined that Calvin Coolidge would ever become the nation's cheer leader.

Senator Jim Reed of Missouri is always mad at somebody. What a life!

Few men are without conscience except when they join a mob. The mob is absolutely bereft of conscience.

There are nearly two billion people on earth, but they don't own it. We saw the owner going down street the other day.

When handled by the right woman, man is the tamest of all wild animals.

People were created to be happy. When they are not something is wrong somewhere.

In trying to make a name for himself Mr. Vanderlip has given the last syllable too much prominence.

Whether you are a motorist or a mere pedestrian the kingdom of heaven is within you.

Senator Johnson put many kicks in his campaign but got few out.

Patients must pay a high price for the long name the doctor gives their ailment.

One Japanese newspaper says Americans are overestimating the importance of America. It'll be a sad day when they underestimate the importance of America.

Though not crazy, Harry Thaw is still a dare-devil. They say he slapped a rabbit.

Most women would outdo Patrick Henry in yelling for liberty if the state were to try doing what fashion does to them.

There is always room for one more in jail.

Even Dawes couldn't find a painless way for Germany to pay.

If the third partyites are waiting to hear the name of the candidate nominated at Cleveland they may as well go ahead with their own rat killin'.

Farmers do much of their spring hoping behind the plow. That is the practical way.

We can fancy United States senators and members of congress greeting each other somewhat after this fashion: Good morning, how's your hysteria?

Pacifists will never make the world safe for peace. They are too bitterly opposed to fighting.

Reverting to presidential booms, Calvin Coolidge has the only foregone conclusion in captivity. All others are remote possibilities.

"I tell you of happy romances, as if all romances are not happy.

Inasmuch as it is true, there doesn't seem to be anything wrong in the pot calling the kettle black.

There is an advantage in living the simple life in some sequestered nook or corner. Where needs are few the danger of getting stung by the commercial bees is reduced to a minimum.

Few men are axious to go on the witness stand and run the risk of forgetting all they know.

Mr. Doheny has done a lot of talking, when asked to talk, since the investigation started. Brief summary of what he said: There's the oil, in tanks, ready for emergencies.

It would be eminently fitting to send William J. Bryan to the Democratic national convention as a delegate-at-large. He has been at large since 1896.

Somebody has been saying recently that "every man has a right to be president." For further particulars see the constitution of the United States.

Uncle Sam's immigration laws must have been lax when Wisconsin came to this country.

The millennium will come soon after the merchant gives his salesmen an injection of the truth serum before they start to work in the morning.

We see by the news that concrete bridges still dare wild automobiles to knock them into the creek.

Colonel George Harvey says he is an "independent independent." Meaning, perhaps, that he doesn't know which way to jump.

"Prices will always be high so long as taxes are high," says Collier in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. And taxes will always be high so long as prices are high. Where do we go from here?

How Pacifism Vanishes

The critical situation over the Japanese immigration question illustrates the extreme difficulty of applying the principles of pacifism to a concrete case.

On the whole, the American people have been rather more sympathetic than not toward the recent revival of pacifist propaganda. We have come through a great war. The memory of it is bitter in the mind. It seems reasonable to suppose that another such war cannot occur for a very long time if it occur at all. The army and navy suggest burdens instead of defences. They appear to many citizens to be among those things that stand in the way of lower taxes. So when the pacifists come shouting for smaller armies and fleets they receive at least attention. University students who think they think sign pledges not to go to war even in their country's defense. The idea gets about that if this nation scraps its arms all the other nations will accept it as a glorious example and do likewise.

But here comes a virtual demand from Japan that we shall treat Japanese immigrants the same as immigrants from the countries of the white races. She does not make such a demand of Australia, more determined than America to be a white man's land. The Japanese ambassador gives warning of the "grave consequences" which an exclusion act "must inevitably bring." And the American house of representatives, with only one protesting voice, serves notice that the United States purposes to deal with her domestic affairs as she wishes without reference to the desires of any foreign power. The American people, for the first time in a long period, takes the action of the house of representatives as if it were a manifesto from themselves.

No one knows exactly what the Japanese ambassador means by "grave consequences." But everyone guesses, and it does not weaken public opinion in the least in support of the decision of the house.

Pacifist sentiment flourishes only when the threat or possibility of war is less than the smallest cloud in the sky. It collapses like a pricked balloon when anything specifically arises which brings the thought of war to the mind, even remotely. One of the policies of the pacifist movement is for a popular referendum on every declaration of war. The notion is that this would surely prevent war. But all of us know in our hearts that it would not. Faced with the issue, the people would vote for war overwhelmingly. Which is not to say they wish for war, but that—in defense of territory or principles or rights—they will refuse to be craven. It is the same in every self-respecting country.

We know of nothing so vain as the expenditure of speech and printing ink for the sake of policies of national meekness.

The Democratic Field

Some one has taken the trouble to add up the number of candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination and finds that the grand total is thirty.

New York leads off with three candidates. Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Montana and Florida each has two. New England, curiously, has produced only one so far. But the states described as Southern have eleven altogether, and the South hasn't named the nominee in fifty years. West of the Missouri, the candidates thin out to six, including the aspirants from Montana and Texas.

Six former cabinet officers have their lightning rods up. Likewise, six governors, one of whom is an ardent wet, one a vigorous dry and a third in quest of vindication for his fight against the Ku Klux Klan. Seven senators would be pleased if the Democratic convention would see their merits as the senators see them. One representative is in the campaign more or less aggressively. One mayor would like to jump from his present office into the biggest one in the country, and entertains no doubts as to his abilities to serve acceptably. Well up toward the head of the column of candidates is a citizen, living in New York, but calling West Virginia his home, who has a brave following. His claim to recognition is that once he was ambassador at the court of St. James.

Of the thirty candidates, the most bets are placed on Senator Ralston of Indiana. He looks like Grover Cleveland and, oddly, the Democratic captains count that as one of the best things in his favor, ranking next to being resident of a pivotal state. Their judgment may be sound, yet the everyday man would say that the best candidate would be one who acted like Grover Cleveland. Such a one is not now trying for the Democratic nomination.

Senatorial Ghost Dancing

The United States senate has worked itself into a state of hysteria. On top of that it has empowered a multi-millionaire to go into his pocket and hire an investigator who will make the senate more hysterical than ever.

For that is exactly what Francis J. Heney will do. Ostensibly he will be searching out flaws and pointing out blow holes in the internal revenue office in order to satisfy a grudge which Senator Couzens, his boss, has against Secretary Mellon. He will be providing comfort to Governor Pinchot who came out second best in an intricate Pennsylvania political fight with Mr. Mellon. But these will be incidental products of Mr. Heney's work. His most important labor will be supplying senators with material for self-excitement as Indian medicine men gave the tribesmen occasion for mental tumult which made them foam at the mouth. Senatorial voices will rise to a screech. Senatorial bickering will develop into a frenzy. Heney is the champion ghost dancer of America. Before he is through there will be ink wells in the air and it may be that such senators as Heflin, Robinson and Carraway will pick out the least dusty corner of the senate and have a series of fits in it. Don't think that Heney can not bring the thing about. He can.

And, of course, the senate will perform none of that work for which it met on the first Monday in December.

Press correspondents, long familiar with Washington, declare that the atmosphere of the capital is best likened to that of a madhouse. The conditions certainly have been the kind to create that air. Investigations have brought in witnesses from masters of finance to a train robber turned evangelist. They have gone into the very graveyards for evidence. They have twisted innocent remarks into cold suspicions, they have elevated wild rumor to the plane of worthy testimony, they have besmirched the names of men big enough to be in the presidential candidate class, they have even caused an investigator to show cause why he should not go to jail for selling his influence. Offices have been burglarized for documents and desks have been rifled for correspondence. Few public men in Washington know how many of the hordes of detectives, mostly private, are shadowing them for the purpose, not of promoting the national welfare and betterment of morality, but in order to "get something on them."

If anyone should cry for "peace, peace," it would be the honorable senate, you might think. But no, the senate has found joy in milling around like a cattle herd in a storm. It has discovered joy in verbal convulsions. Also, it has discovered that when it tears at its hair it is not expected to work. That, indeed, may be the reason back of the hysteria.

"Owner of Central Europe"

The death of Hugo Stinnes virtually coincided with the publication of the Dawes report on reparations, and the cables brought the news that the German populace was much more interested in Stinnes than in the subject of indemnities. It is an illustration of the truth that a human being means always much more to another human being than any affairs of state.

There are Germans who have thought of Stinnes as a genius who would restore the Fatherland to its old glory and prosperity. There are others, like Maxmilian Harden, who believed Stinnes soulless and selfish and destined rather to wreck a nation than to make it great.

Whether patriot or demon, Stinnes has been a picturesque figure, one of the few leaders which the World war produced. His fortune in 1914 was less than eight millions of dollars. Ten years later it was so large that no one knew within many millions how large it was. He had acquired coal mines and steel works, newspapers, theaters and hotels, power lines and steamships, mills and music halls. He had large investments in the United States, South America and Africa. At one time he was described as the "owner of Central Europe." Unlike most continental Europeans he never looked forward to a day when he could cease from laboring and take his rest amid luxurious possessions. Two or three years ago he bought an impoverished Austrian estate. "Now," said the newspapers, "Stinnes is going to retire." They had hardly more than finished saying it before workmen were sinking shafts in the Auserian property. It was underlaid with iron ore. Stinnes' taste in play was the acquisition of money and power, these he had in such quantities that he dimmed the memories of the Prussian kaisers.

Possibly Stinnes was bound to be no more than a passing personality of the war after the war. He had seized opportunity much as did Lenine and Mussolini, Kemal Pasha and Lloyd George—two of whom have already had their hour of notoriety and become submerged by waves of events in tumultuous seas of human activities.

If the Tariff Goes Off

The radical program of this year calls for a raid against the principle of the protective tariff, the argument being particularly framed to appeal to the northwestern farmers. Why, it is asked, should the producers of a world crop be friendly to the tariff since the price of the wares they sell are made abroad and the prices of the necessities bought are maintained behind a tariff wall? This is an old free-trade question. It ignores the fact that if the tariff on manufactured articles is cut down to a mere government revenue producing basis factories will be closed, hundreds of thousands of men will be thrown into idleness, the home markets will be ruined and, inevitably, the factory workers must return to the soil for their living and agriculture will have a new and a desperate competition to deal with.

Maybe Uncle Sam would buy Europe, provided the price were right. He couldn't be expected to pay an exorbitant amount for a number of old shelf-worn countries.

"Mr. Bryan objects to the term 'safe and sane.'" Well, can you blame him? It helped to defeat him three times.

Politics would be all right if it were not for the politicians.

NEW TURKISH REPUBLIC

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Events That Lost Sultans Their Rule

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER

Carpenter's World Travels, Copyright 1924.

We don't want to fight, but by Jingo if we do,
We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money too!
We've fought the bear before and while we're Britons true,
The Russians shall not have Constantinople.

THE Russians are now out of the great international struggle for possession of the Bosporus, and for the time the English and all other foreign powers as well have lost their control of the Ottoman empire. Constantinople is no longer the capital of Turkey, and for the first time in centuries it is without a sultan or caliph, but it is still one of the most interesting cities on the face of the globe.

I have been in Constantinople three times in my life and at each in a momentous era of the great city's history. My first visit was in 1889, 35 years ago, when the notorious Sultan Abdul-Hamid was at the height of his power. He was ruling Turkey with an iron hand, giving secret orders for massacres and putting out of the way any of his subjects who opposed him. At the same time, he was in constant fear of assassination. Garjulio, the dragoman of our legation, who knew all the ins and outs of the court, told me that Abdul sat up in his palace night after night, trembling with terror, and his fear of assassination continued until he was taken from the throne by the Young Turks in 1909.

When I first saw Abdul-Hamid he was going across Stamboul to kiss the mantle of Mohammed, and it seemed to me then that I could see the fright in his black bearded, sallow, anaemic face. He was, you know, practically the successor of Abdul-Aziz, whose son, Abdul-Medjid Effendi, was deposed and sent into exile the other day. Murad V. came in between, but he reigned only three months.

Father of the Caliph.

Abdul-Aziz, the uncle of Abdul-Hamid and the father of Abdul-Medjid Effendi, was a most remarkable character, and it was his extravagance and misgovernment which finally forced him from the throne and prepared the way for the national spirit which permeates the Turkey of today. Before he was deposed he had promised to give Turkey a new constitution, and when Abdul-Hamid came in he renewed that promise and actually signed a constitution on December 23, 1896. But it was not long before Abdul-Hamid was following in the footsteps of Abdul-Aziz. He went back on his promise, and the result was his deposition in 1909. My second visit to Turkey was at the time he was torn from his throne. I then saw the fighting, watched the sultan taken from his palace, and photographed the long procession of cabs, hundreds in number, which carried his harem across Constantinople. The ladies wore black gowns and thin white veils, and each of their carriages was guarded by an eunuch whose jet black face shone out under his high red fez cap.

Abul-Aziz was one of the greatest spendthrifts who ever sat on the Turkish throne. His reign was a long series of splendid extravagances founded on money borrowed from England and France. He built palace after palace, for it had been prophesied that he would live as long as he kept up his building. He imported lions and tigers from Africa, filled his palaces with parrots and had pianos strapped on men's backs and played there.

A Rival of Solomon.

He liked women so well that his harem is said to have had as many women as that of King Solomon, who, as I remember it, had 1,000—namely 300 wives and 700 concubines. Among others, Abdul fell in love with the Empress Eugenie, and when she visited him at Constantinople he put up a palace for her entertainment on the Asiatic side of the Bosporus, where she lived during the few days she was here. At one time Abdul-Aziz went to Europe and upon his return commented upon the ugliness of the European ladies, saying that all he saw were hideous with the exception of Eugenie and the Empress of Austria. He said a king's wife should be the most beautiful woman in the country, but as a rule the European monarchs selected the ugliest. He said he would try to find a woman as beautiful as Eugenie, and he thought he had done so when he took into his harem a Circassian slave girl named Mihri, who remained his favorite wife until the day of his death.

According to the old custom, the sultan was given a new wife, a beautiful slave girl, at the close of Ramadan, or the Mohammedan Lent. He received her on Easter day, or Bairam. The girl was selected by the Velideh Sultana, the mother of the sultan, from a large number, and was kept in training for her new position for several months. When the available girls were looked over, the 15 most beautiful were picked out and taken into the palace. Here they were fed, groomed and put through their paces, to see who should win in the race. Shortly before Bairman the lucky girl was picked out, and she became the bride of the sultan for that year, although he had a right to take such other girls from the lot as struck his fancy. He did not see his Bairam bride until the night after the feast and then only when he had retired to rest. If she happened to please him, she was then given separate apartments, and if she had children they were legitimately ranked with the other princes and princesses. On the other hand, if the sultan did not like her, she was put with the other slave girls and she might not never see him again.

Suicide With Scissors.

Abdul-Aziz spent so much money on his wives and palaces that the people dethroned him and confined him in the palace he had built for Eugenie, where he died five days later. According to one story he committed suicide in the Selamlik adjoining the harem. He had sent away his ladies, asking Mihri for a hand-glass and a pair of Persian scissors, saying he wanted to trim his whiskers. She brought them and he locked the door. It was opened by Ismail Bey, who said the sultan had cut open the veins and arteries of his arms, wrists and feet and that he died in his presence. Another story is that Abdul was really assassinated by his political enemies. In the meantime, Murad V, who had succeeded Abdul, became terrified, and after three months he went crazy. He was kept in seclusion until the day of his death and Abdul-Hamid took his place on the throne.

The story of Abdul-Hamid covers 35 years. He was the younger brother of Murad V and nephew of Abdul-Aziz. This makes him a cousin of the present caliph. He was the son of Abdul-Medjid, the predecessor of Abdul-Aziz, by an Armenian slave girl. When he first came to the throne he was 24 years of age. He then occupied the Dolmebagtche palace and afterwards moved to the Yildiz Kiosk, where he was living during my first visit to Constantinople and from where I saw him taken away by the Young Turks during my second visit in 1909.

Abdul-Hamid's whole life was one of conspiracy and treachery and of playing with the great powers of Europe in order to save his skin and his throne. He found the Turkish empire bankrupt and added to its debt. To get to the throne he promised to grant the constitution, and then went back on his word. During the latter part of his reign, the sentiment against him grew stronger and stronger. The Young Turks formed secret societies in all parts of the empire. They established headquarters in Paris and sent out propaganda. They smuggled into Turkey tons of literature published in Arabic and as a result raised a revolutionary army to support their demand that Abdul-Hamid give them a constitution at once. The sultan was ready to accede to their demands, but before he did so the Young Turks had marched upon Constantinople, and it was while I was here that they seized the city.

How Turks Ousted Sultan.

The occupation was well managed with but little bloodshed. The Young Turks had about 40,000 troops and their armies surrounded Constantinople. While out riding the day before to the sweet waters of Europe, I found soldiers at all the crossroads, and at several places I was turned back. The Young Turks had bribed some of the common soldiers of the sultan, many of whom came from Bulgaria, to kill their officers, and 300 were murdered that night. The rebels then came in and took possession of the barracks and disarmed the soldiers, most of whom were asleep. At the same time they stationed their men in every part of the city to keep order. The whole was done so quietly that the day after the occupation this city of a million showed as little disorder as a New England village on Sunday. The only shooting that occurred was in the early morning. I was stopping at the Pera Palace hotel and was awakened at 4 o'clock by a noise that sounded as if the whole city was engaged in corn-popping. It was the Gatling guns firing away within a half mile of my hotel, and during that firing one ball went through the transom above the front door of the hostelry. The fighting was all over before the sun rose, and when I went out on the streets the city was under martial law, but the soldiers were polite and one could walk anywhere without trouble. The revolution was practically bloodless, and that afternoon I was able to drive past the Yildiz palace, where the sultan was still imprisoned.

I have never published a story of those days and there are some incidents which even now will bear telling. One happened on Friday, the day before the dethronement, when Abdul-Hamid went to worship at the mosque. I had gone with our minister to watch the celebration and was in the Kiosk, or pavilion, given over to the diplomats for this purpose. It is just opposite the Yildiz mosque, and so situated that the sultan must ride under its windows to the place where he gets down from his carriage and walks in to pray.

The event was a spectacular one. The roadway had been covered with six inches of sand, so that the royal bones might not be shaken; and when I arrived at the palace, it was lined on both sides by regiments of soldiers. There were at least 10,000 troops and from the pavilion I could see acres of red fez caps with the dark brown and white faces below. They formed a human flower garden along both sides of the road and reaching far back into the field. About the mosque was a great bed of red caps amid shining bayonets of steel, and in the court in front of us were companies of lancers dashing about on Arabian horses. At the gates of the palace were many tall eunuchs, with faces as black as the crows that fill the trees about Constantinople. They wore fezzes and gorgeous uniforms.

In a short time the chief officials of the sultan appeared. His young son, with a face like chalk and an effeminate look, rode by. Then came the sultan's bodyguard of finely dressed soldiers on magnificent horses. Opposite the gate of the palace they raised themselves and stool with uplifted swords while a dozen Arabian saddle horses, the sultan's favorites, were led down by grooms, with the idea that His Majesty might take a notion to ride back from his prayers. After that there was a long line of carriages containing the veiled ladies of the harem, with eunuchs sitting beside the drivers, and then the sultan appeared. His carriage passed within 20 feet of where I was standing, and I made a snapshot through the open window. Abdul-Hamid wore a red fez, a black suit, and the famous gray overcoat, which was his usual costume on the way to prayers. He sat bent over in the carriage. His face was an apoplectic red and his hair and beard were so dead-black that anyone could see they were dyed.

The Bird of Despair.

As the sultan passed by we all lifted our hats, which we held in our hands until he stepped out of the carriage and went into the mosque. We bowed and Abdul lifted his hand to his fez, and at the same time the soldiers saluted him, raising their muskets, while the officers drew their swords and the lancers stood with spears upright. The carriage stopped and he stepped out and started to walk up the steps of the mosque.

At that moment I glanced up at the minaret, where but an instant before the muezzin had been calling the hour of prayer, and there, away up 200 feet in the air on top of the golden crescent, I saw a black raven, the bird of evil omen, alight. It stood right on the coat-of-arms of His Majesty and the Turks who saw it whispered: "It is the bird of despair."

A little later the band began to play and the raven flew. When the sultan came out, there were more stage cheers from the soldiers, but there was no enthusiasm whatever. Within 24 hours from that time Abdul-Hamid was in the hands of the revolutionists. He was taken by them to Salonika and there he died. This incident of the raven was commented upon by the ministers in the pavilion, but the story has never been published.

Abdul-Hamid attributed the loss of his throne to the new education which had been spread abroad through Turkey by the American schools. In talking of this, sometime before his deposition, he said: "It was Robert college that lost me Bulgaria, and it will, I believe, eventually cost me my throne."

The New Republic.

After Abdul-Hamid came the Young Turks, who chose Mohammed V as sultan. They adopted some reforms, but graft and intrigue prevailed, and much the same conditions obtained that existed throughout the war. In 1918 a new sultan was chosen under the title of Mohammed VI, and on November 1, 1922, the Grand National Assembly voted a resolution that the office of the sultan as a supreme power had ceased to exist and that in the future his place should be taken by the caliph or spiritual ruler only. Three days later the administration was taken over by the Grand National Assembly and the Constantinople cabinet of the sultan resigned. Mohammed VI, fearing that his fate might be the same as that of Abdul-Hamid, took refuge on a British warship and left Constantinople and the Grand National Assembly then elected as caliph his cousin, Prince Abdul-Medffiid, the eldest prince in the male descent of the House of Osman. But in little more than a year he followed his predecessors into exile, when the national assembly passed a bill abolishing the caliphate and ordered Abdul-Mejid out of the country. He is now living in Switzerland with his several wives.

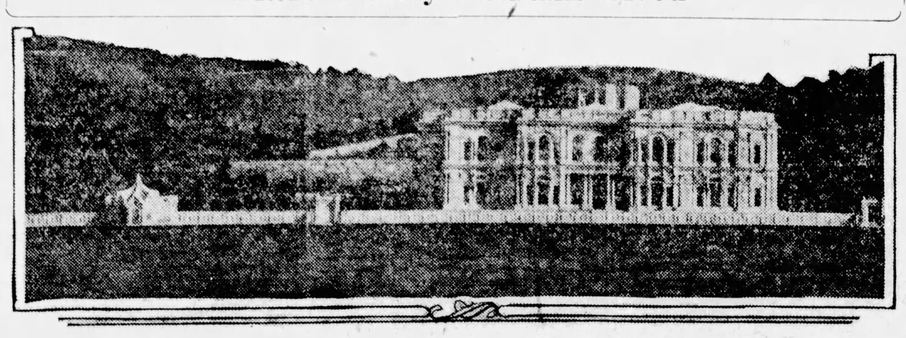
All this was made by the assembly meeting at Angora, which is several hundred miles from Constantinople and is now the seat of government of the new republic of Turkey. The republic claims to be a bona fide government in which all the sovereinty belongs to the people. The old name, Ottoman Empire, has been discarded. The ruling power is the Grand National Assembly, the president of which is Marshal Mustafa Kemal Pasha, who is also commander-in-chief of the army. The new government has taken charge of Constantinople, and the government of the allies has been ousted.

The Turks are now ruling their own country. They are fixing their own taxes. They claim that all foreigners shall be subject to the same laws as the natives and shall be tried in the same courts. This has not been so in the past. In many cases there has been one law for the foreigner and another for the Turk. The great powers have dictated largely as to all matters of policy, foreign and domestic. They have limited the tariff, and have regulated many things which would not be permitted in any other republic. Now the Turks, for the time, have the privilege of assessing what duties they please. They have the same rights as the other republics of the world. How they will use them and how long they will continue to hold them, are among the live questions of the future.

By voting the caliphate out of existence the Turks have abandoned their spiritual leadership of the Moslem world. The caliph was the pope of the Mohammedans of Europe, Asia and Africa, who number more than 250,000,000, or one-third as many people as all the Christians in the world. The word caliph means successor, and each of the Turks who held the office was regarded by Moslems everywhere as the successor of the Prophet Mohammed.

The political leaders who put through the law abolishing the caliphate declare that the Moslem religion is strong enough to stand on its principles alone, and needs no man to stand at its head. Other Mohammedan peoples seem not so sure about this, and already Hussein, king of Hedjax, a lineal descendant of the Prophet, has been proclaimed caliph by the Mohammedans of the Arabian penisula. His territory includes the holy city of Mecca to which every good Moslem is supposed to make a pilgrimage at least one in his life. He will be largely supported outside of Turkey, but it is also considered quite likely that Mohammedans elsewhere will set up some other claimant to the title, and thus perhaps bring on wars between political and religious factions

Where Turkey's Sultans Lived



—Copyright, Carpenter's World Travels.

SAILING over the blue waters of the Bosphorus one sees great white palaces on the shores where sultans lived in the heydey of slaves and harems.

ABE MARTIN

We don't believe we know o' anything that looks as little fer th' money as a party dress hangin' up.

We never will be satisfied till we know where th' meat comes from that goes in downtown hash.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

Improving on Nature

MY nose was good and useful, and with it I could smell the roses red and juiceful that grew in yonder dell. In color it was pleasing, a sort of reddish roan, and when it came to sneezing my nose could hold its own. I should have been contented, if not swelled up with pride, to breathe the zephyrs scented through nostrils large and wide. Then came the surgeon-plastic, a scientific freak, who muttered things sarcastic about my good old beak. "Your nose is sure a fizzle," he said, "it's out of true; but with my plane and chisel I'll make it good as new. The methods that I follow are strictly up to date; I'll make a bright Apollo of any homely skate. I'll make your nose a feature of which you may be proud, admired by every creature in yonder surging crowd." My truer instincts told me to let this graft alone; "though plastic surgeons scold me, my nose is still my own." But still I had a yearning with handsome scouts to tread, and my sad thoughts kept turning to what that surgeon said. A superman I though him, of knowledge deep and shrewd; and so at last I sought him and had my nose renewed. And now my nose is sorer than seven boils in line, and there is no restorer for such a beak as mine. The surgeon wrenched and pried it and pulled it out of plumb, and now I always hide it when I see people come.

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JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

The Sleeping Baby

Never an artist has caught it quite
And never a painter can get it right,
For a sleeping babe on trundle bed
Has a charm which a mortal brush can't spread,
And touch of the glories of life divine
Which can't be told in a printed line.

You know by the smile on that little face
There are angels watching that holy place,
And you feel the spirit of wondrous love
That has come to her from the heavens above;
And your soul is stirred to its depths by these,
The pink of her cheeks and her dimpled knees.

When our baby sleeps, I can stand and gaze
And envy the moon beam as it plays
So softly there on her counterpane;
And I think I can hear the faint refrain
Which the angels croon to a sleeping child,
And to all life's hurts I am reconciled.

Sometimes I slip from the throng below
And into her room I steal, to know
The gentle calm of that lovely scene
Where all is gentle and all is clean;
And I catch a glimpse of life's inner deeps,
And the beauties there, where the baby sleeps.

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Immigrant Ban Asked by C. of C. Committee

Selective immigration based upon physical, mental and moral qualifications of individuals, as opposed to racial or national qualities, recommended by the immigration committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, will be considered at the chamber's convention in Cleveland May 6 to 8.

The committee urges that the existing immigration law be continued from three to five years, with modifications to reduce hardships on immigrants and improve administration, while an exhaustive investigation of the entire problem is made by a federal commission.

Mrs. A. L. Swynnerton, whose painting, "New-Risen Hope," has been bought by the Royal Academy, was elected a member of the academy in 1922, when she was more than 75 years old. She was the first woman in more than a century to be so honored.

Francs invented a method of making plate glass in the year 1691.

VARIETIES

A military pace is two and a half feet.

The Chinese cultivate an odorless onion.

Waste cotton is used in making a high grade of paper.

Asphalt rock is mined like coal in southwest Kentucky.

It is said oysters 10 inches long are found in New Guinea.

A greyhound can travel 35 miles an hour for a short distance.

Lemon makes the color of tea lighter because of its acidity.

One Egyptian obelisk which was never raised weighs 1,168 tons.

In some languages, notably the Japanese, there is no word for kiss.

Only three per cent of the women of Persia are able to read and write.

No radio broadcasting stations have as yet been established in Spain.

One large firm of electrical engineers in London is run entirely by women.

The navy maintains 11 carrier pigeon lofts, nine on shore and two aboard ship.

The first typewriter invented had a carriage that was operated by a foot treadle.

About 50,000,000 Chinese eat bread baked from wheat grown in that country.

Six British soldiers have performed the feat of swimming the Dardanelles.

In a province in Africa women stretch their lips to enormous size as a mark of beauty.

The first gas manufacturing plant in France was started 100 years ago to light the streets of Paris.

About 50,000,000 eggs a day are required to meet the demands of the people of the United States.

Radio-equipped motorcycles have been put into service in the East to cope with automobile bandits.

Electric lights have been found useful in drawing bugs to a western fish hatchery for food for fishes.

In Lower California seaweed is being treated and reduced to a cake and nearly tasteless food gelatin.

It took the United States 41 years and four months to produce its first 1,000,000,000 barrels of petroleum.

To supply the inhabitants of New York with their daily bread requires the services of about 15,000 bakers.

Houses built of chemically-treated glass are said to be cheaper and warmer than those of wood or stone.

Gases important in the commercial world are obtained from the air by liquifying it under heavy pressure.

The Chinese have no straight streets or walls, because they believe the devil travels in a straight line.

One of the architectural curiosities of London is an office building five stories high and only 10 feet wide.

During Nero's reign all weapons used by gladiators were decorated with amber imported from Germany.

English customs inspectors are using X-ray machines to locate contraband goods in heavy bales and boxes.

The orange was originally imported to America by the missionary fathers, who brought the seeds from Spain.

The number of native Hawaiians is rapidly decreasing, about 25% of pure blood remaining in the islands.

It is estimated that nearly 500,000 women and girls are employed in the shops, offices and workrooms of London.

Tortola Island, composed almost entirely of iron ore, is used by the United States as a target for airplane bombs.

A three-masted schooner encased in a large mass of ice was recently found by a steamer captain rounding the Horn.

A war memorial tower at Loughborough, England, will house a chime of 50 bells, the largest one weighing four tons.

Some of the streets of Durango City, Mexico, are paved with flagstones that contain large quantities of almost pure tin.

The American people, who number six per cent of the population of the globe, use 63 per cent of all the telephones in the world.

Queen Alexandra is the only queen dowager England has had since Queen Charlotte, who was the consort of King William IV.

The largest water turbine generator in the world is operated at the Niagara Falls Power Co.'s plant just below the falls on the American side.

Elephant tusks weighing 26 pounds valued at $10,000, the largest seen in recent years, are the prize of hunters in British East Africa.

One of the world's largest dams is being constructed in India to control the waters of the Indus for irrigation of vast tracts of land now unproductive.

Young crocodiles of different sizes have to have separate nurseries in zoos, otherwise the smaller ones are often attacked and bullied by the larger relatives.

The precipitations of fine dust by static electricity at large smelters in Arizona creates radio interference within a radius of 10 to 20 miles of the installation.

A Kentucky surgeon, who recently received a hurry call to operate on a patient living on a country road impassable for automobiles, made his visit by airplane.

The streets of Damascus are so muddy during the six months rainy season that there is a big demand for overshoes to protect the valuable oriental rugs used there.

Typhoid fever, which formerly was very prevalent in the Virgin Islands, has been abolished by inoculation with anti-typhoid vaccine of all persons between the ages of five and 45.

At the highest point reached by man, about six and one-half miles, the air pressure is less than a fourth of what it is on the earth's surface and the average temperature is 70 degrees below zero.

A curious old-time privilege which still belongs to the British crown is that of claiming any whale or sturgeon captured on the coast of the United Kingdom and brought to land. The right dates back to the days of the Norman conquest.

Changing fish to water of a different temperature from that to which they are accustomed will, according to a Danish scientist after several generations, produce a new type, modified in form and structure especially in the rays of the fins and the number of vertebrae.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

TWO DERELICTS

BY MARTHA HOLDEN

...gether world within ...with which we are ...world is strange ... It is the sub- ...the underworld, ...jects in life, the ...who drift and ...of life, buffeted ...way until in the ...ir graves at the ...

...little of this ...beasts, drunk- ...ards, thieves and ...they something ...s forth to the ...papers little bits ...know that the ...who inhabit this ...their loves and ...we do, for they ...if only de- ...

...were two human ...ed each other. ...ams back in the ...ches had left their ...the same time ...in the world. ...bs in a large ...ound evil com- ...ought to drag ...down. Together ...and gambled and ...down into the ...where they drifted ...only human de- ...

...ge and thriving city ...like finally located, ...place and man- ...ough funds to pay ...considerable booch ...little room in a ...A little stream ...stream of water— ...narrow crooked ...part of this city. Out ...ships the water is ...banks are beautiful in ...mer garb. But in ...section which the ...on its way to the ...over the water is almost ...banks are rotting ...yards and vacant ...is dumped and ...ected to herald the ...circus or theat- ...

...find Jim and Mike ...you searched for ...never visited the ...find them in their ...wanted to see them ...best place to go ...dump along the ...stream. There, ...one could usual- ...Jim sitting on an ...can, or possibly ...their heads on their ...rolled to use as ...

...went to the dump ...liquor to drink, and ...sold to motorists ...bad food, was pur- ...to drink. They ...squeeze the liquor ...paraffin and drink it. ...my cans were added ...juice around them, ...it was difficult for ...way back to their ...

...Mike met Jim be- ...hind in the dumping ...whispered that there ...party that evening ...place and there would ...canned heat" served, but ...honor. So Jim and ...didn't think "canned heat" ...they wanted to save their ...for the big party.

That night there was a rendezvous of derelicts. Besides Jim and Mike there were 10 others crowded into a low stinking hole in the basement of some building on a side street. A bent, weizened man, unshaven and dirty, produced a bottle and passed the hat in which small coins were tossed. Then he disappeared. Soon he returned with a bottle which was passed around from one to the other. Other collections were taken, other bottles were produced and the party went merrily on for the derelicts were not discriminating "canned heat" was real delicacy to such as motorists and radiators.

A general confusion wrought by men in greater or lesser degrees of drunkenness. Jim and Mike were attracted. Jim woke up and sat blinking in his own room, but Mike wasn't sauntered forth to friend and chum. He was not sick. Passing a small doorway leading into the basement of a ramshackle building, Jim chanced to glance down. There lay Mike in a drunken stupor. Jim lost no time in carrying him to their room. He laid Mike on their bed tenderly and began to work to revive him. It was of no avail.

Jim finally hurried out to call in someone else and discuss the advisability of summoning a physician. While he was out he met one man who had been in the party and was told by him that six of the dozen there had died, that the liquor was a different batch of denatured alcohol from that which they had been accustomed to drink and that the morning papers said it was poison.

Jim returned to Mike with a doctor, but it was too late. Mike was dead. Another derelict had given up the fight to float on the sea of life and had dropped to the bottom. Jim broke down and wept. Mike was his best friend. Now Mike was gone. Life had lost much interest for Jim. The tears flowed freely and Jim was unashamed as people came to take his chum's body from their joint room.

That evening of the day Mike died Jim wiped away the bitter tears, swallowed the lump in his throat and left the room. His grief was too great to bear. He must forget, but there was no way, for Mike and he had been each other's shadows. Where Jim went Mike went and where Mike would go Jim would go. But now all was different. Jim was still wandering along like a derelict while Mike was in another world. Maybe he had found a home at last.

Jim thought he must drown his sorrow. He must forget. He did drown it and he did forget. No matter to him if he had to go to the same man who brought the bottles to the fatal party of the previous night. No matter to him if it was the same stuff. He had taken it then and he could drink it again. He would drink it because he must forget his grief.

The hands on the clock at the corner marked the hour before dawn. Soon the darkness would disappear and another day would bathe the dirty street in golden sunshine to purify it from the infections of the night and the night's deeds. A figure staggered along the walk, climbed up the steps of a lodging house and into a tiny dark little room where it fell with a thud upon the rickety bed. The man was Jim.

The sun rose; men in our world went to work and then went home again. Wives kissed their husbands and children kissed their dads. The sun set and Jim slept on. Night's thick black cloak fell upon the world and Jim still slept. Another day dawned and the sun shed its golden light upon the world again. The landlady rapped at Jim's door, for it was the day Mike was to be buried and Jim wanted to go to the funeral. He was going to go with the landlady, for she had known Jim and Mike ever since these two derelicts had landed in the city.

No one answered her rap, and she entered the room. Jim still slept, but it was the sleep that never ends. It was the last sleep he would ever sleep. He had gone away with Mike, his friend. He had loved his friend. He tried to forget his sorrow by drinking, and he forgot it. There was no grief for him because he was with Mike.

Jim and Mike were only two human derelicts in the underworld, but they could love the same as you and I.

Mixing With Martha

...Salmon en Casserole.

...fish, take about ...simmer in enough ...Flake the fish ...recipe in the bottom ...then placed buttered ...Pour over this a can ...milk and one cup of ...Cover with buttered ...slowly for about ...

Creamed Fish or Sweetbreads in Potato Cases.

...boiled potatoes through ...season to taste with ...butter and milk. To ...does add one or two ...beat well. Shape into ...balls, roll in crumbs, ...each ball about one- ...from the edge, and fry ...Cut around the ...remove the center, ...not to break the case. ...creamed fish or sweet- ...with crisp parsley ...immediately.

Butterless—Eggless—Milkless Cake.

...saucepan the following ...Boil together three ...cool, one cup white ...cup water, two cups seed- ...one-half cup lard, one- ...ground nut meats, one tea- ...cinnamon, one teaspoon ...fourth teaspoon salt, ...nutmeg. When cool ...of flour into which has ...one-half teaspoon of bak- ...and one teaspoon of ...in little hot water. Bake in ...

Rice and Meat Casserole.

...greased casserole dish with ...cooked rice. Add two cups finely ...chopped cooked mutton (or beef) ...seasoned with salt, pepper, onion ...and lemon juice. Cover well with ...cracker crumbs, one egg beaten, and ...moisten with a little water. Cover ...with paper and steam for 15 min- ...utes.

What Others Say

That man is idle who does less than he can.—Anon.

From forge and farm and mine and bench,
Deck, altar, outpost lone—
Mill, school, battalion, counter, trench,
Rail, senate, sheepfold, throne—
Creation's cry goes up on high
From age to cheated age:
"Send us the men who do the work
For which they draw the wage."
Rudyard Kipling.

Keep thy tongue from evil and thy lips from speaking guile.—Psa. 34:13.

If you tell the truth, you have infinite power supporting you; but if not, you have infinite power against you.—Charles George Gordon.

True goodness is like the glowworm in this, that it shines most when no eyes except those of heaven are upon it.—Hare.

Jimmy's Letters

Dear Cousins:

I got a dog now and I ain't got a dog. You cousins may think I'm crazy saying this, but I ain't crazy at all. You know the Rileys who live next door to us. Well, Mrs. Riley is afraid of the dark I guess, and Mamma says she surely makes things hot for Mr. Riley whenever he wanted to go to a lodge meeting or something at night and Mrs. Riley had to stay home. His wife always said she'd have nervous something or other unless he stopped going away. She could hear noises in the night and never could find where they were.

So Mr. Riley got a dog to keep his wife company. Then one day the landlord came to find out if the Rileys had stolen the house or did something to it, and found the dog. Right away he told them they had to get rid of it, cause he wasn't renting no house to a menagerie or a circus. Mr. Riley got mad at him, but he was used to people getting mad, and he never said nothing but get rid of the dog.

He claimed dogs scratched up woodwork, and Mrs. Riley said her dog didn't scratch nothing. But the landlord showed her a hole he scratched in the lawn and Mrs. Riley couldn't say nothing, for the hole was there and the landlord could see it. He told the Rileys if they wanted a dog they'd have to move into some other house where dogs could stay. The Rileys didn't want to move cause they liked their neighbors so much, so they said they'd get rid of the dog.

That's why I got a dog now. The Rileys gave theirs to me right before the landlord and he couldn't say nothing against me having it cause he didn't own our house. Mamma said a lot, though, and told me she wasn't going to pick up after a dog like she did after Papa and me and Aunt Dora since she got in love.

But the Rileys answered her argument by saying they'd keep the dog, but it would be mine and if the landlord found it in their house he'd know it didn't belong to them cause he'd heard them give it to me. So you see, I got a dog and I ain't got one. It's my dog but it doesn't live with us cause Mamma don't like dogs and isn't afraid like Mrs. Riley when Papa goes away nights. Once in a while I get to play with the dog, but Mamma says his feet can't walk on her floors or his hair fall on her rugs.

Mamma's willing for me to have a dog if the Riley's keep it, cause she doesn't like landlords cause one raised the rent on us once.—Jimmy.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

APPRECIATES VACATION

I have been a silent reader of this paper for a good many years and certainly do enjoy the letters. Aunt Martha's article on a vacation for mothers appealed to me, as I have been married 40 years and have raised a family of eight children. I know of many tired days and some nights, too, that I spent taking care of my dear ones in health and sickness. But the good Lord has been kind and merciful to me in my home as we have never been called upon to part with one, and our family circle is still unbroken.

My vacations have been few until these late years, when I have been permitted to take several vacations with my husband. It made us feel good to get away from our home duties for a short time, but we were glad to get back to our home again and be with our dear ones.

We have four sons and four daughters, and all are married except two sons. We have 12 grandchildren, nine of which are in one home. They are welcome when they come to visit us in our home.

I agree with Happy Violet of W. Va., that married life is the happiest if one gets a good and true husband. I like the Poets' Corner and have a large book filled with songs clipped out of this paper and others, some of which I used to sing in childhood's happy days. We all like Jimmy's letters, as they seem so real because a good many similar things happen in and around our own home.—Reader from Pa.

EVIL ROOT TREE NOW

I have been a reader of this paper for years and think there is no better one. S. S. G. of N. Y., I agree with you that the love of money is the root of all evil. I am sorry to say that the evil root has been planted in our midst. It has grown to be a great tree whose top reaches to the clouds. The branches are so thick and the foliage so dense that it has shut out the sun of righteousness which cannot shine through the branches.

Its shadow is dark like the shades of death. Justice and truth cannot live in its shade. In some localities it has smothered out the law. It bears beautiful golden flowers, but the fruit is like a cucumber in that it has a bitter end. A great many cure-all medicines are made of the extract of the leaves. Many kinds of unclean birds have built their nests in its branches and it is amusing to hear them sing.

This tree runs sap the year round. When John Barleycorn died his ghost tapped the old tree in a great many places. Now he is walking to and fro under the shade of the tree with his old rubber bootlegs stuffed with bottles of sap. This tree has stood for thousands of years and it may stand till the Eastter comes. If it does it is likely to share the fate of the leafy fruitless fig tree.—Werdna of W. Va.

LOGAN ELM

Howdy, cousins! I'm certainly glad to be here. We've taken this paper for quite a while, but I've been a silent reader. I never had the courage to join you till now. I am ashamed of myself since I find you all so interesting and helpful.

I live in the best state in the Union. My home is south of Columbus and about 10 miles from Logan Elm. One day last summer we went to this elm for a picnic. First we went into the log cabin and put our names in an old hotel register which was there for that purpose. Inside the cabin is an old table on which the register is kept, some four-legged stools or benches, an open fireplace, an old kettle which looked like a relic of the days of the Indians and a ladder which leads up to the loft. None of our party was brave enough to trust her weight to this ladder, so I don't know what was in the loft.

We then went out to see the majestic old elm tree which could tell so many interesting things if it had the power. It is getting so old its limbs have to be strengthened with a network of strong wires. In severe winds even these are not sufficient and the huge limbs are often snapped off.

We ate our lunch under the tree and spent the afternoon in its cool shade. There are several monuments in memory of persons who met death at that spot, but I can't remember them well enough to describe them. Some people were copying the historic inscriptions on them and some were taking pictures of them and the tree. No one was allowed to touch the tree itself, but there were some small twigs on the ground and I have one of these in my scrapbook as a reminder of that day.

Several small elms have been planted near the large tree and these will furnish shade for the visitors to the spot long after the present tree is gone. This is all for this time, but I may come again to tell about the time I tried to climb one of the hills for which Kentucky is famous.—Alicia of Ohio.

MORE DISCUSSIONS

I want to answer Aunt Florence's conundrum which is, "What is it that wears better than it lasts?" My guess is "Desert Gold." Am I right? Now let's see how many words the cousins can make out of the word "place" by using any number of the letters each time. I know of as many as 19. Who can beat that?

Let's have some discussion on the bonus and reduction of taxes. I do not know enough about the subject to be a very good judge, but I do think that if the soldiers and their dependents are well provided for the taxes should be reduced. The soldiers certainly are deserving of consideration from the people they fought for. If I were to vote on the subject I would want to know more about the question than I do now.

There is another subject I would like to see opinions about. It is whether it seems right for so much money to be used for memorials for people who are dead when there are people living who could be benefitted so much by the huge sums spent on monuments. Patients in insane hospitals are kept on such low costs that some of their food is not fit for healthy people even. Of course there are many other places which need money to do some good. —Shorty of N. Y.

Her Father Helped Washington

Mrs Louisa Thiers

—Copyright, P. & A. Photo.

OF THE 19 living members of the Daughters of '76, Mrs. Louisa Kerwin Captron Thiers of Milwaukee is the oldest. She is 109 years old and is the daughter of Seth Captron, who was the aide de camp to General George Washington. Mrs. Thiers keeps abreast of the times and enjoys automobiling.

BOYS AND GIRLS

HAS GOOD HABITS

I stopped shoveling snow to write this letter. I am glad when there is no snow, as then I can ride on my motorcycle, a sport I enjoy very much.

I never drink anything stronger than tea or coffee and very seldom drink them. I do not use tobacco in any form and never lie, steal or swear. Very few of my friends have none of these habits. I belong to the Pennsylvania national guard, being in the 112th infantry. I think every young man should have some military training. I go to training camp every summer.

I like to read good books, such as Zane Grey's. I just finished reading "The Man of the Forest," and think it is good. I don't see any harm in bobbed hair, as it is not the hair that makes good girls. I expect to go to Texas soon and will enjoy the trip as I like to travel, although I have never done any.—Motorcycle Rider of Pa.

TRAVELS MUCH

Hello, Brownie, I'm the lad you want to see and have come to play with you. Do I like to travel? Sure. My little sister and I came all the way from Arizona to southeastern Ohio by ourselves last summer and never saw a familiar face after we left Arizona. When the train stopped we got off at the Harvey houses for our meals. When we did not have time to eat much we would buy something to eat on the train. There were many nice people on the train. Among them was a Jewish woman with two children.

I was born in New Mexico, but have spent most of my life in Arizona. I have also been in California and Colorado. Last winter I went to a large school in Arizona, but this winter I am going to a small village school. When you plan to go to Arizona tell us and we will go with you, as we have traveled the road before and couldn't get lost.

I am a 10-year-old schoolboy with a white face (when it isn't dirty). I had never seen a copy of this paper before I arrived in Ohio, but I enjoy reading it very much.—Kenny from the West.

LISTEN TO THE FAIRY

I want to go to that terrible W. B. long enough to play a trick on him so he won't eat me. See, W. B., here's a fine drink. Take it all and then listen to the "Mamma Blues" that Robert will play on my violin for you.

Didn't I flatter him? I am nervous from the adventure, however. Now I want to tell you something that someone told me.

During the time that witches were common a young man lived in a log cabin all alone. He had a cat hole cut in a door, and one night a strange yellow cat came in and mewed. Then it ran out, but the next night returned and screamed like a baby before departing.

The young man made a trap the third night and as soon as the cat came in the trap closed the hole so it couldn't get out. What do you think happened? That cat turned into a beautiful young woman and this man married her and they lived together for years. Finally the man took the old trap from over the old cat hole, and his wife surprised him by turning into a yellow cat again. She mewed at him, ran out through the hole and was lost forever after. —Cinderella.

TALKS PICNIC NOW

I like my teacher and like to go to school. I want to get an education and think all of us should have one. How many of you cousins like to read? I have read Black Beauty, Alice in Wonderland and Uncle Tom's Cabin. I think they are good books and you would enjoy reading them.

One of the things I like is to go on picnic trips. I went on one in September with papa, mamma, brother, auntie and cousin. We went to Lindell, in Pocahontas county, where there was much beautiful mountain scenery. We ate our dinner on a big hill and drank water from the big springs on our way.

We saw two monuments, one of a Confederate and one of an Indian. The Confederate monument was in honor of the Confederate soldiers, and the other was built in remembrance of the passing away of the Mingo Indians.—Violet of W. Va.

BE HAPPY

The last time I visited this page W. B. saw me coming and took me in. Nevertheless, I am going to try again. I admire Ima Flapper's motto which is, "Laugh if it kills you and you will die with a grin on your face." She is surely an optimistic person. One's highest duty is to be of good cheer. Like health, happiness is a divine heritage, so don't cheat yourself out of your birthright. I believe we give too much thought to things that really never happen.

Redwing asks the question about whether girls of 15 have the right to go with boys. Everybody to their own ideas along this line, but honestly, Redwing, don't you think they should be a little older? I would suggest at least 17. What do you cousins think about this? I live in the historical city of Marietta, Ohio, and will write again some time to tell you of a few old landmarks that we have in our city.—Optimistic of Ohio.

Table Oilcloth

Put the white oilcloth on the kitchen table with ordinary flour paste instead of tacking it down. It will last longer. Another big help is to purchase brass ends for corners. They are inexpensive, attractive and will last indefinitely.

Cleaning Closet

A cleaning closet in every house is advocated by home experts. If there isn't a closet that can be used, an old wardrobe is very handy. The cleaning tools may consist of a carpet sweeper or an electric sweeper, a dustless mop (oiled), a broom, dustpan, a number of brushes (soft and hard for cleaning behind radiators and other places that are difficult to reach) and plenty of soft cloths for dusting and washing. Soaps, polishes and other cleaning agents should have a place in this closet.

If the tools in the cleaning closet are used daily to keep the house free from dust, then there is not likely to be a need for a weekly or monthly "housecleaning" with its accompanying discomfort to the entire family. By making cleaning a daily task, the housekeeper saves both time and energy.

Chat With Cousins

The frozen earth is frozen no more. The dead grass is tinged with green and assumes a deeper shade after each April shower. The crocus is in bloom. The tulips and the hyacinths thrust their spikes above the surface of the ground. Soon they burst forth in all their many glorious colors that attract the eye of the beholder and make him rejoice that April and springtime have come tripping along to rejuvenate Mother Nature and humanity.

The colors of autumn are beautiful, but the green of April is the color that does the most good. It transforms the outer world into a world of beauty and renews the hopes that linger in our hearts. It is spring tonic as good as the tonic Mother Nature furnishes.

As the grass turns green the early flowers bloom, the lilacs shed their fragrance, the leaf buds on the trees swell and the shrubbery and hedges show new life, we cast aside the disappointments of the past and nurse only the hopes of the future. We glory in the songs of the birds, the croaking of the frogs and the transition of Mother Nature. We drink in the sunshine and feel better for it.

We love our friends more and hate our enemies less in April. In truth if we are normal we have no capacity for hating anyone. We cannot hate when everything outdoors is so wonderful and so promising. We want to garb ourselves in new garments and go forth to admire and be admired.

The cold biting winds of winter, the snowstorms, the ice and the chill are not so far back that we do not remember them and we can contrast them with the warm sunshine of April and the refreshing showers that seem to make plant life jump from the ground. And the contrast is all in favor of April.

While we throw aside our heavy warm garments we also throw aside our gloomy winter thoughts and rejoice because we are alive and able to experience another April and another spring.

Elma G. of W. Va., we do not publish addresses of readers who wish to exchange cards and letters. This used to be done, but the privilege was abused, and we have discontinued the practice.

Mrs. O. W. Ross of Ohio, if you wish to get rid of the antiques you have it will be necessary for you to advertise, as we cannot publish ads in these columns.

Snowbird of W. Va., sends in treatment for frozen feet. Take one tablespoonful of lard and mix with two chopped strong red peppers. Fry this mixture, let it cool and apply to feet night and morning. Snowbird also has a remedy for snake bites. Slice onions and salt thickly. Applied to snake bite it will draw out all poison. An egg yolk and some salt mixed together and applied is also good. Mix the salt and egg until stiff. Thanks, Snowbird.

Aunt Martha appreciates the fruit you sent from Florida, Mrs. Kline. It surely tasted good. It seemed so strange to Aunt Martha to see oranges with a few leaves still attached.

We're afraid we are not intellectual enough to give you any points about the intellectual subjects you mention, Margaret F. of Illinois.

It is against our rules to publish such requests, Ann H. of Indiana. We haven't Tar Heel's address on file. We would like to assist you and we would like to do something for the person you name, but it is impossible.

Nice things are said about this paper by Mother of Virginia. She declares she has been greatly helped by the paper which seems like an oldtime friend. The Sunday school lessons are appreciated by her, as they are very helpful. She thinks Aunt Martha's messages have been a help to all the readers. We hope they are a help, Mother, and we try to do our best all the time.

We try to print every letter in turn as it is received. If you have written and have seen no mention of your letter do not be discouraged, as there are others ahead of you. Many times it is two months after a letter is received before it appears on the Household page. We try to publish every letter, but there are some that have to be handled in the column devoted to Chats or in Snatches. If your message hasn't been printed or no mention has been made of it in either of these two columns, be patient. It will appear some time.

Snatches From W. B.

We are two little girls who live on a farm of 250 acres and both of us like the life. Our principal hobbies are playing basketball, riding horses, going swimming and hoeing corn.—Ethel and Bessie Rogers of N. C.

How many of you girls and boys like to hunt? I love to do it. I also like dogs and cats and appreciate music. I think all children should learn to play some kind of a musical instrument. I can play the organ and violin.—V. M. A. of W. Va.

My dad objects, and I am no bobbed head, but I would like to be one. I have a brother as funny as the Jimmy who writes a letter every week on this page. I am just getting over the measles after being in bed four days with them. One-half mile from here is one of the largest apple and pear orchards in Iowa. It contains 9,000 trees.—Just Swede of Iowa.

Polly of Wyoming, I see you wrote that you joined the circle of fools by bobbing your hair. I don't think that sounds very nice. Mother always taught me that it was not nice to call people fools. I think most people don't really know what a flapper looks like.—Captala of W. Va.

I have read so much of flappers that I am sick and don't care who says he adores them, for I am sure I don't. I have good times even if I can't have my own way always.—Blue-eyed Evelyn of W. Va.

My grandfather has taken this paper for 50 or 60 years. Most of his children also take it and all of them like it. I live in the Ozarks of Arkansas and seldom see any letters from this state.—Edith K. of Ark.

POETS' CORNER

The Blue and the Gray

BY FRANCIS M. FINCH.

By the flow of the inland river,
Whence the fleets of iron have fled,
Where the blades of the grave-grass quiver,
Asleep are the ranks of the dead;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the one, the Blue,
Under the other, the Gray.

These in the robings of glory,
Those in the gloom of defeat,
All with battle-blood gory,
In the dusk of eternity meet;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the laurel, the Blue,
Under the willow, the Gray.

From the silence of sorrowful hours
The desolate mourners go,
Lovingly laden with flowers,
Alike for the friend and the foe;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day,
Under the roses, the Blue,
Under the lilies, the Gray.

So with an equal splendor,
The morning sun-rays fall,
With a touch impartially tender,
On the blossoms blooming for all;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Broidered with gold, the Blue,
Mellowed with gold, the Gray.

So, when the summer calleth,
On forest and field of grain,
With an equal murmur falleth
The cooling drip of the rain,
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Wet with the rain, the Blue,
Wet with the rain, the Gray.

Sadly, but not with upbraiding,
The generous deed was done,
In the storm of the years that are fading
No braver battle was won;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the blossoms, the Blue,
Under the garlands, the Gray.

No more shall the war-cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead!
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray.

The Blind Child's Prayer

"They tell me, Father, that tonight
You wed another bride,
That you will clasp her in your arms
Where my mother died.

"That she will lay her stately head
Upon your manly breast,
Where she who now lies low in death
In her last hours did rest.

"They say her name is Mary, too,
The name my mother bore;
But, Father, is she kind and true,
Like the one you loved before?

"And are her steps so soft and light,
Her voice so meek and mild?
And, Father, do you think she'll love
Your blind and helpless child?

"Please, Father, do not bid me come
To greet your lovely bride,
I could not meet her in the room
Where my dear mother died.

"Her picture's hanging on the wall,
Her books are lying near;
And there's the harp her fingers touched,
And there's her vacant chair.

"The chair where by her side I knelt
To say my evening prayer;
Please, Father, do not bid me come,
I could not meet her there.

"But when I've cried myself to sleep,
As now I often do,
Then softly to my chamber creep
My new mamma and you.

"And bid her gently press a kiss
Upon my throbbing brow,
Just as my own dear mamma would—
Father, you're weeping now.

"Now let me kneel down by your side
And to the Savior pray,
That God's right hand may guide you both
Through life's long weary way."

The prayer was softly murmured then
"I am weary now," she said;
He gently raised her in his arms
And laid her on the bed.

Then as he turned to leave the room,
One joyful cry was given;
He turned to catch that last glad smile,
His blind child was in heaven.

They laid her by her mother's side,
And raised a marble fair;
And on it were those simple words—
"There'll be no blind ones there."

The Good Old U. S. A.

JACK DRISLONE.

"Tell me, daddy, tell me,
Why those men in that big crowd,
Won't you tell me why they're cheering,
What makes each one act so proud?"
"Listen lad," he answered,
"It's the tune of the brass band plays,
It's the song, my county 'tis of thee,
And you'll know one of these days.

CHORUS.

"Makes no difference where you wander,
Makes no difference where you roam,
You don't have to stop and ponder
For a place to call your home.
When they ask where you were born, lad,
Speak right up and say—
That your home's the land of Uncle Sam,
The good old U. S. A."

"Years ago, in battle,
Both our grandpas fought and fell,
'Mid the cannon's roar and rattle—
So of freedom we could tell,
Washington and Jackson,
Dear old Lincoln, Grant and Lee,
Are the men who made us what we are,
On the land and on the sea."

Helpful Hints for Hustling Housewives

Wipe waxed floors daily with a dry mop. Wax them two or three times a year.

Add a tin of shredded sardines to cornmeal mush, then cool and fry. Serve with catsup.

Stuff pitted prunes with grated cheese, peanuts or walnuts and roll in powdered sugar.

A pound of flour generally makes 25 to 30 doughnuts, depending on the size.

Serve cold ham sliced very thin with a green salad and baked potatoes.

Fill the cavity of a slice of pineapple with a nut or a candied cherry, top with whipped cream and serve with a plain cup cake.

A little benzine with soft soap and water makes just about the best cleanser and polish ever on the enameled bath tub. Apply with a soft cloth.

Cut a used piece of garden hose to the proper length; it is much better than a stick for driving the dust out of carpets on account of its great flexibility.

Rich biscuit dough can be used as a shortcake for a great many fruits as they come in season.

'Tis Such a Night

BY OLIVER TAYLOR.

'Tis such a night if angels were
To wander from their home,
They would forget the glory there
And linger here to roam!
It is a night, when to the earth
Such a loveliness is given,
We deem it not of mortal birth
But like our dreams of heaven.

Beneath the tresses of the grove
The throbbing moonbeams rest,
As if they'd found most what they love,
And slumbered on its breast;
And to the landscape's dimpling face
The skies are bending fondly down,
As if they sought one sweet embrace
From all they gaze upon!

On such a night the throbbing soul
With love's pure vow accords,
And yields to dreams beyond control,
And thoughts that have no words—
No words, loved one! save that thine eye,
Thy soft and moonlit sheek,
Our heart to heart responsive sigh
None save what these may speak!

Oh I could deem in such an hour
That heaven is not so far
As some have taught me. And a power
That's not beyond each star,
Can free us from corruption's thrall
E'en in a world like this,
And crowd within one moment, all
The soul can know of bliss!

Roll on, Silver Moon

In the village the chimes of evening we hear,
Ringing out with melodious tune,
With a radiant glow through the mist on the mere,
Comes the light of the soft silver moon.

CHORUS

Roll on, silver moon, through the stillness of night,
Philomel sings her vesper of June.
There is peace in every heart, 'neath the soft glowing light
Of thine ever gracious beams, gentle moon.

Like a queen she ascends in her stately array,
Lovely emblem of beauty and grace;
All majestic she moves on her star-clustered way,
Thro' the empire of heavenly space.

Roll on, but return, for thy glorious beam
To the weary is ever a boon;
Be the day full of care, it is gladness to dream
'Neath the light of the soft silver moon.

Resolution

If you've any task to do
Let me whisper, friend, to you,
Do it.

If you've anything to say
True and needed, yea or nay,
Say it.

If you've anything to love
As a blessing from above,
Love it.

If you've anything to give
That another's joy may live,
Give it.

If some hollow creed you doubt
Though the whole world hoot and shout,
Doubt it.

If you know what torch to light
Guiding others through the night,
Light it.

If you've any debt to pay
Rest you neither night nor day,
Pay it.

If you've any joy to hold
Next your heart lest it grow cold,
Hold it.

If you've any grief to meet
At the loving father's feet,
Meet it.

If you're given light to see
What a child of God should be,
See it.

Whether life be bright or drear,
There's a message sweet and clear,
Whispered down to every ear,
Hear it.

One by One We're Passing Over

One by one loving friends are going,
Day by day they are crossing o'er,
And the time is coming, my dear brother,
When we too must soon cross o'er.

CHORUS.

One by one, see them cross,
O'er the dark and chilly tide,
But the Savior's waiting there to greet them,
Over on the other side.

One by one they are crossing over,
To that city of light and love;
And we'll meet them in the land of wonder,
In those mansions bright above.

One by one from this earth of sorrow,
Many millions have passed away;
But they're safely resting over yonder,
Where all the tears are wiped away.

Poems Wanted

The following poems and songs are requested by readers and should be sent for publication directly to Martha Holden: "Nobody's Child," "Give Them Flowers Now," "Elder Lamb's Donation."

SICK WOMAN MADE HAPPY

Entirely Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Mart, Texas.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to build me up as was all run-down, nervous and sick. I ached and hurt all over so that I was often compelled to go to bed, and I had to have most of my work done. No medicine seemed to help me until one of my neighbors who was taking the Vegetable Compound insisted on me trying a bottle of it. The medicine helped me from the first, and the best of all is that I can even sew again without that awful, nervous feeling I was used to having. And I used to take crying spells, with such a blue feeling that I cannot explain. Now all that has left me. I feel so cheerful, and I have gained in weight, sleep well and eat hearty. Oh! I wish I had words to express what this medicine has done for me! I am a housekeeper and do every thing from the sewing to the washing now and it doesn't hurt me. You may use my letter in any way you wish. I will be glad to help any suffering woman to the road of health and happiness."—Mrs. B. F. BRANNON, 404 Travis Ave., Mart, Texas.

THE HIGHGRADER

By WM. MacLEOD RAINE
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Continued From Last Week

CHAPTER VIII
The Bad Penny Again.

Verinder strolled down to the river bank, where Joyce was fishing from the shore in a tentative fashion.

"I say, Miss Seldon, aren't you breaking the Sabbath?" he asked from the bank above, smiling down upon her with an attempt at archness.

She flashed at him over her shoulder a smile that had all the allure of lovely youth. "I'm ony bending it. I haven't caught a single fish."

"Bending it! Oh, I say, that's rather rippin', you know."

She nodded her golden head. "Thanks."

"Casting is a horrid bore. You should be a fisher of men," he told her fatuously.

"If I could be sure I wouldn't catch one. But if I happened to, what would I do with him?"

"Do with him! Why, it depends on who you catch. If he's undersize unhook him gently and throw him back into the river. What!"

The gay smile flashed sideways at him, was a challenge. "But it isn't always so easy to unhook them, I'm told."

"Not if one doesn't want to."

"You're telling me that I'm a flirt, aren't you?" she said suspiciously.

"I can't tell you anything along that line you don't know already."

"I've a good mind to get angry," she flung back, laughing.

"Don't do that. If it would help I can tell you a lot of nice things I think about you. My word, yes."

Joyce shot one swift glance at him and saw that he was on the verge of waxing sentimental. That would never do. It was on the cards that she might have to marry Dobvans Verinder but she did not want him making love to her.

"Please don't take the trouble. It's really a matter of no moment."

The young woman made another cast.

"To you."

"I was thinking about me."

"You usually are, aren't you?"

She looked up with surprised amusement. Resentment had made him bold. This was the first spark of spirit she had shaken out of him and she had made him the victim of many moods.

"But I don't blame you for thinking about the most interesting person you know. I think about you a lot myself. You're really rippin', you know."

Joyce groaned in spirit. He did that sort of thing as gracefully as a bear danced. To create a diversion she whipped back her line for a cast so that the flies snapped close to his ear.

"I say, be a bit careful," Verinder suggested.

"Oh, did I hook you?" she asked carelessly.

"I've been on your line for weeks."

"You'd better whisper it. Moya might hear," she advised roguishly.

Verinder flushed. The transfer of his attentions was still a sore subject to him. He hoped it would be generally understood that he had given up Miss Dwight of his own choice. He did not want it to get out that he had been jilted.

"The whole world is welcome to hear it. I'd advertise it in the Times if it would do any good."

"I believe you are impudent," laughed the beauty.

"I know I'm impudent.

"Oh!" She carefully dropped her leader in the riffles. "There's no law keeping you in this neighborhood, you know. Try India for a change."

"There's nothing to keep the trout on the line—except the hook."

Her smile told of lazy but amiable derision. "It's a great pity about you."

"Awf'ly glad you feel so. Some poet chap said that pity is akin to love."

"I think it would do you good to take a long walk, Mr. Verinder."

"With Miss Seldon?" he wanted to know cautiously.

"Alone," she told him severely. "It would be a rest."

"A rest for me—or for you?"

The dimples flashed into her soft cheeks again. "For both of us, perhaps."

"Thanks. It's rather jolly here." He put his hands in his trousers pockets and leaned against a tree.

"Hope you'll enjoy it. I'm going to find Moya." Miss Seldon reeled up, put her rod against the tree and sauntered off with the lissom grace that was hers.

Verinder woke up. "Let me come too. On second thoughts I find I do need a walk."

She looked back at him saucily over her shoulder. "You may come if you won't talk until you're spoken to."

"Done, by Jove!"

They followed the trail a stone's throw in silence.

"Miss Dwight's always going off by herself. Seems to me she's a bit off her feed," Verinder suggested.

Joyce was amused. For a man who wanted it understood that only one girl in the world mattered to him he still appeared to take a good deal of interest in Moya.

"Seems dreamy and—er—depressed. What!" he continued.

"Perhaps she is in love," Joyce let herself suggest wickedly.

"I've thought of that, but 'pon my word! I can't think of a man."

"Why not Mr. Verinder?"

His eyeglass ogled her to make sure he was not being made game of, but the lovely face was very innocent.

"Can't be," he demurred with conventional denial.

"Captain Kilmeny, then."

"Hardly. I don't think he's quite her style of man."

"Perhaps with his cousin, the highwayman."

"Good heavens, no!"

She took on a look of horrified suspicion. "You don't think—surely it couldn't be—Oh, I do hope it isn't Lord Farquhar."

He stared at her through his monocle with his mouth open, then discovered that he had been sold as the laughter rippled into her face.

"Oh, I say! Jolly good one, that. Lord Farquhar, by Jove!" Yet his laughter rang flat. It always made him angry to find that they were "spoofing" him. He didn't like to be "got" in the beastly traps these girls were always laying for him.

"There's Moya now—and there's a man with her," Joyce announced.

"By Gad, it's the highwayman!" Verinder gasped.

It was, though strictly speaking Jack Kilmeny was not yet with her, since she was still unaware of his presence. Moya was sitting on a mossy rock with a magazine in her hand, but she was not reading. By the look of her she was daydreaming, perhaps of the man who was moving noiselessly toward her over the bowlers.

Before she heard him he was close upon her. She looked around, and with a little cry got to her feet and stared at him, her hand on her fast beating heart.

Joyce waited to see no more.

"No business of ours," she announced to Verinder, and, without regard to his curiosity or her own, turned heel and marshaled him from the field.

"You!" Moya cried.

Kilmeny bowed. "The bad penny turned up again, Miss Dwight."

Scorn of him flashed in her dark eyes. She stood straight and rigid, but in spite of herself she breathed fast.

"You've forgotten your promise. You've lost faith again," he charged.

His impudence stirred contemptuous anger. "I know you now, sir," she told him with fine contempt.

"And you promised to believe in me." He said it quietly, with just a touch of bitterness in the reproach of his wistful voice.

The first hint of startled doubt came into her eyes. It was as if he had breathed into a marble statue the pulse of life. He had known her vivid as a thrush in song, a dainty creature of fire and dew. She stood now poised as it were on the edge of hope.

"How could I believe when I found your guilt on you? What right have you to ask it?"

"So you found the paper in the hat, did you?"

"Yes."

"Certain about my guilt this time, are you?"

He said it almost with a sneer, but nothing could crush the resurgent glow in her heart. Against the perilous and emotional climax which was growing on her she set her will in vain. Why was it that the mere presence of this man called to her so potently and shook her confidence in his guilt?

"We found the money," she explained, thinking to confound him.

"I guessed that. It was gone when I went to look for it this morning. I've come for it now."

His assurance amazed her. "Come for it!" she repeated. "It isn't here."

"No. I didn't expect to find it in your purse But it is at the Lodge."

"No."

"Where, then?"

"I shan't tell you. The money will be returned to those from whom it was stolen."

He looked at her with hard, narrowed eyes. "It will be returned, will it? When?"

"Today. Within a few hours."

"Who is going to return it?"

Moya had it on the tip of her tongue to tell, but pulled up in time. "I think we'll not go into that."

The American looked at his watch. The hands showed the hour to be 2:30. If the money was to be returned that day someone must already be on the way with it. He had seen his cousin, Captain Kilmeny, take the Gunnison road in a trap and half an hour earlier.

"So the captain is taking it back today?" he mused aloud, wary eyes on Moya's face.

A startled expression leaped to her countenance. She had told more than she had intended. "I didn't say so."

"I say so."

Beneath his steady gaze her lashes fell. He nodded, sure that he had guessed correctly.

"I intended to have a talk with you and straighten out some things," he went on. "But I find I haven't time now. We'll postpone it till tomorrow. I'll meet you here at ten o'clock in the morning."

"No," she told him.

The wave of hope had ebbed in her. Given the opportunity to explain the evidence against him, he had cared more to find out what they were going to do with the stolen money. He had no time to save his good name.

"Ten in the morning. Remember. It's important. I want to see you alone. If I'm not on time wait for me."

That was his last word. He bowed, turned away almost at a run, and was lost in the small willows. Presently she heard the sound of a galloping horse. A minute later she caught a glimpse of it disappearing up Red Rock canon. He was following the cutoff trail that led to Gunnison.

She wondered what was taking him away so abruptly. He had meant to stop, then had changed his mind. He had told her calmly she must meet him here tomorrow, and if he were late for the appointment she must wait. His impudence was enough to stagger belief. She would show him about that. If he wanted to see her he must come to the Lodge and face Lady Jim. Even then she would not see him. Why should she, since he was what he was?

Ah, but that was the crux of the whole matter! To look at him was to feel that whatever his faults they were not despicable ones. He was alive, so much alive, and the look of him was that which an honest man should have. Had he proved his innocence and been released? Or had he broken prison, an alternative of which he was quite capable? And, guilty or innocent, what could be the explanation of his extraordinary demand that she should turn over to him the stolen money?

He had found her dumb and stricken with many hours of brooding over his guilt. At least he left her quick with questionings. She divined against the hint of a mystery. Something deeper than reason told her that the unraveling of it would prove him no villain.

One immediate duty alone confronted her. She must confess to Lady Farquhar that she had met and talked with him again. It was likely that she would be well scolded, but it was characteristic of her that she preferred to walk straight to punishment and get it over with. No doubt she had been to free with this engaging scamp. The rules of her set prescribed a straight and narrow road in which she must walk. The open fields beyond the hedges might blossom with flowers, but there could be no dalliance in them for her. She was to know only such people as had the password, only those trimmed and trained till there was no individuality left in them. From birth she had been a rebel, but an impotent one. Each revolt had ended in submission to the silken chains of her environment. Fret as she might, none the less she was as much a caged creature as Lady Jim's canary.

CHAPTER IX
"An Out and Out Rotter"

Jack strode through the young alders to his horse, swung to the saddle without touching the stirrups, and was off instantly at a canter. He rode fast, evidently with a direct driving purpose to reach a particular destination. The trail was a rough and rocky one, but he took it recklessly. His sure-footed broncho scrambled catlike up steep inclines and slid in clouds of dust down breakneck hillsides of loose rubble. In and out he wound, across gulches and over passes, following always as nearly a bee line as was possible.

An hour of rapid travel brought him to the Gunnison road. He swung to the ground and examined the dusty road bed. Apparently he was satisfied, for he took the sweat-stained horse back into the brush and tied it to a cottonwood. From its case beside the saddle he drew a rifle. He retraced his own steps and selected carefully a place among the thick bushes by the roadside. With his pocketknife he cut eye-holes in the bandana handkerchief that had been round his neck and tied it over his face in such a way as to conceal his features entirely. Then he carefully emptied from the rifle all the cartridges it contained and dropped them into his pocket.

These preparations made, he sat down and waited. There came to him very soon the rumble of wheels. Presently a one-horse trap appeared at a curve of the road. Captain Kilmeny was the driver.

Jack rose noiselessly and thrust the barrel of his rifle through the bushes. He was within six feet of the road and he waited until his cousin was almost abreast of him.

"Throw up your hands!"

The captain knew in an instant what he was up against. A masked man with a rifle in his hands could mean only one thing. Ned Kilmeny was no fool. He knew when to fight and when to surrender. His hands went into the air.

"Kick that rifle into the road—with your foot, not with your hands."

The Englishman did as he was told.

"What do you want?" he demanded, looking sharply at the masked bandit.

"I want that satchel beside you. Drop it out."

Again the officer obeyed orders. He asked no questions and made no comment.

"There's room to turn here by backing. Hit the grit for the Lodge."

After he had faced about, Ned Kilmeny had one word to say before leaving.

"I know who you are, and there's just one name for your kind—you're an out and out rotter."

"It's a difference of opinion that makes horse races, captain," answered the masked man promptly.

Ned Kilmeny, as he drove back to the Lodge, was sick at heart. He came of a family of clean, honest gentlemen. Most of them had been soldiers. Occasionally one had gone to the devil as this young cousin of his had done. But there was something in this whole affair so contemptible that it hurt his pride. The theft itself was not the worst thing. The miner had traded on their faith in him. He had lied to them, had made a mock of their friendly offers to help him. Even the elements of decency seemed to be lacking in him.

India and Moya were sitting on the veranda when the captain drove up. One glance at his grim face told them something had gone wrong.

"I've been held-up," he said simply.

"Held up!"

"Robbed—with a rifle within reach of my hand all the time."

"But—how?" gasped India.

Moya, white to the lips, said nothing. A premonition of the truth clutched icily at her heart.

"A masked man stopped me just as I swung round a bend about three miles from Gunnison. He ordered me to throw out the satchel with the money. I did as I was told."

"He had you covered with a weapon?" asked India.

"With a rifle—yes."

"Did you — recognize him?" Moya's throat was dry, so that her question came almost in a whisper.

The captain's eyes met her steadily. "He stayed in the bushes, so that I didn't see his body well. He was masked."

"But you know who it was. Tell me."

Ned Kilmeny was morally certain of the identity of the robber. He could all but swear to the voice, and surely there were not two men in the county with such a free and gallant poise of the head.

"I couldn't take oath to the man."

"It was your cousin." Moya was pale to the lips.

The officer hesitated. "I'm not prepared to say who the man was."

The pulse in her throat beat fast. Her hand was clutching the arm of a chair so tightly that the knuckles stood out white and bloodless.

"You know better. It was Jack Kilmeny," she charged.

"I could tell you only my opinion," he insisted.

"And I know all about it." Moya came to time with her confession promptly, in the fearless fashion characteristic of her. "It was I that sent him to you. It was I that betrayed you to him."

India set her lips to a soundless whistle. Her brother could not keep out of his brown face the amazement he felt.

"I don't wonder you look like that," Moya nodded, gulping down her distress. "You can't think any worse of me than I do of myself."

"Nonsense! If you told him you had a reason. What was it?" India asked, a little sharply.

"No reason that justifies me. He took me by surprise. He had come to get the stolen money and I told him we were returning it to the Fair association. He guessed the rest. Almost at once he left. I saw him take the canon road for Gunnison."

"You weren't to blame at all," the captain assured her, adding with a rueful smile: "He didn't take you any more by surprise than he did me. I hadn't time to reach for the rifle."

India's Irish eyes glowed with contemptuous indignation. She used the same expression that Ned had. "He must be an out and out rotter. To think he'd rob Ned after what he offered to do for him. I'm through with him."

Her brother said nothing, but in his heart he agreed. There was nothing to be done for a fellow whose sense of decency was as far gone as that.

Moya too kept silence. Her heart was seething with scorn for this handsome scamp who had put this outrage upon them all. It was bad enough to be a thief, but to this he had added deception, falsehood, and gross ingratitude. Nor did the girl's contempt spare herself. Neither warning nor advice—and Lady Jim had been prodigal of both—had availed to open her eyes about the Westerner. She had been as foolish over him as a schoolgirl in the matter of a matinee idol. That she would have to lash herself for her folly through many sleepless hours of the night was a certainty.

Meanwhile she went through the part required of her. At dinner she tossed the conversational ball back and forth as deftly as usual, and afterward she played her accustomed game of bridge. Fortunately, Kilmeny was her partner. Sometimes when her thoughts wandered the game suffered, but the captain covered her mistakes without comment. She could almost love him for the gentle consideration he showed. Why must she needs be so willful? Why couldn't she have given her heart to this gallant gentleman instead of to the reckless young scoundrel whom she hardly knew?

Before the party broke up a ride was arranged for next morning to the Devil's Slide, a great slab of rock some miles away. The young people were to have an early breakfast and get started before the sun was hot. For this reason the sitting at auction was short.

But though Moya reached her room before midnight, it was not until day was beginning to break that she fell into a troubled sleep. She tossed through the long hours and lived over every scene that had passed between her and Jack Kilmeny. It was at an end. She would never see him again. She would ride with the others to the Devil's Slide and he would come to the appointment he had made to find her not there. He would go away, and next day she would leave with the rest of her party for the Big Bend mining country, where Verinder and Lord Farquhar were heavily interested in some large gold producers. That chapter of her life would be closed. She told herself that it was best so. Her love for a man of this stamp could bring no happiness to her. Moreover, she had taken an irretrievable step in betrothing herself to Captain Kilmeny. Over and over again she went over the arguments that marshaled themselves so strongly in favor of the loyal lover who had waited years to win her. Some day she would be glad of the course she had chosen. She persuaded herself of this while she sobbed softly into the hot pillows.

When Fisher wakened her to dress in time for the early breakfast Moya felt very reluctant to join the others. She would have to laugh and talk and make merry, and all the time she would be miserably unhappy. It would be impossible for her to stand Verinder today without screaming. A sheer physical lassitude weighted her limbs. In the end she went back to bed and sent for India.

"I'm not feeling fit, dear. Would you mind if I beg off?" she asked with a wan smile.

Her friend took in keenly the big deep-purpled eyes ringed with weariness. "I don't believe you've slept a wink, Moya. Of course you needn't go. Shall I stay with you? I don't really care about going. I'm about fed up with Dubyans Verinder."

But Moya would not hear of this. She protested so much that India saw it would be a greater kindness to leave her alone.

"You must try to sleep again, dear." India moved about, darkening the windows and shaking up the pillows.

"Yes, I will. I'm all right, you know."

Left to herself, Moya tried to sleep. It was no use. She was wide awake, beyond hope of another nap. No sooner had the voices of the riders died in the distance than she was dressing, feverishly. She told herself that she would go outdoors somewhere with a book and rest. Otherwise Lady Farquhar would be asking questions.

Fisher brought her some fruit, a cup of coffee and a roll. Moya drank the coffee and ate the fruit, after which she went out into the crisp Colorado sunlight. By her watch it was now 9:50.

She made an elaborate pretense with herself of hesitating which way to go. Her thoughts, her eyes, and at last her footsteps turned toward the grove where yesterday Jack Kilmeny had surprised her. But she was too used to being honest with herself to keep up the farce. Stopping on the trail, she brought herself to time.

"You're going to meet that outlaw, Moya Dwight. You said you wouldn't, but you are going. That's why you got out of that ride. No use fibbing to yourself. You've no more will power than a moth buzzing around a candle flame."

So she put it to herself, frankly and contemptuously. But no matter how she scorned herself for it there was not in her the strength to turn back on her temptation. She had always prided herself on knowing her own mind and following it, but the longing in her to hear this man's justification was more potent than pride. Slowly her reluctant steps moved toward the grove.

Long slants of morning sunlight filtered through the leaves of the cottonwoods so that her figure was flaked with a shifting checkerboard of shadow and shine. She sauntered forward, looking neither to the right nor the left, expecting every instant to hear his cheery impudent greeting.

It did not come. She stole sidelong looks here and there through the dappled woods. They were empty of life save for the chipmunk sitting on its hind legs and watching her light approach. A breeze swept across the river, caught her filmy skirts, and blew them about her ankles. She frowned, brushing down the wind-swept draperies with that instinct for modesty all women share. Shy and supple, elastic-heeled, in that diaphanous half light her slim long body might have been taken for that of a wood nymph had there been eyes to follow her through the umbrageous glade.

Of human eyes there were none. She reached her flat rock and sank upon its moss ungreeted. Her disappointment was keen, even though reason had told her he dared not show himself here after adding a second crime to the first, and this time against her friend, the man who had offered to stand by him in his trouble. An instinct deeper than logic—some sure understanding of the man's reckless courage—had made her feel certain that he would be on the spot.

Mingled with her disappointment was a sharp sense of shame. He had told her to come here and wait for him, as if she had been a country milkmaid—and here she was meekly waiting. Could degradation take her lower than this, that she should slip out alone to keep an assignation with a thief and a liar who had not taken the trouble to come? At any rate, she was spared one humiliation. He would never know she had gone to meet him.

CHAPTER X
Old Friends

Into the depths of her scorching self-contempt came his blithe "Good-morning, neighbor."

Her heart leaped, but before she looked around Moya made sure no tales could be read in her face. Her eyes met him with quiet scorn.

"I was wondering if you would dare come." The young woman's voice came cool and aloof as the splash of a mountain rivulet.

"Why shouldn't I come, since I wanted to?"

"You can ask me that—now."

Her manner told him that judgment had been passed, but it did not shake the cheerful good humor of the man.

"I reckon I can."

"Of course you can. I might have known you could. You will probably have the effrontery to deny that you are the man who robbed Captain Kilmeny."

"Did he say I was the man?" There was amusement and a touch of interest in his voice.

"He didn't deny it. I knew it must be you. I told him everything—how you found out from me that he was going to Gunnison with the money and hurried away to rob him of it. Because you are his cousin he wouldn't accuse you. But I did. I do now. You stole the money a second time." Her words were low, but in them was an extraordinary vehemence, the tenseness of repressed feeling.

"So he wouldn't accuse me, nor yet wouldn't deny that I was the man. Well, I'll not deny it either, since you're so sure."

"You are wise, sir. You can't delude me a second time. Your denial would count for nothing. And now I think there is nothing more to be said."

She had risen and was about to turn away. A gesture of his hand stopped her.

"If you were so sure about me why didn't you have the officers here to arrest me?"

"Because—because you are a relative of my friends."

"That was the only reason, was it?"

"What other reason could there be?" she asked, a flash of warning in her eyes.

"There might be this reason—that at the bottom of your heart you know I didn't do it."

"Can you tell me you didn't hold up Captain Kilmeny? Dare you tell me that?"

He shrugged his broad shoulders. "No, I held him up."

"And robbed him."

"If you like to put it that way. I had to do it."

"Had to rob your friend, the man who had offered to stand by you. Oh, I don't want to hear any of your excuses."

"Yes, you do," he told her quietly. "What's more, you are going to hear them—and right now. You're entitled to an explanation, and it's my right to make you listen."

"Can you talk away facts? You robbed your cousin when he was trying to be your friend. That may mean nothing to you. It means a great deal to me," she cried passionately.

"Sho! An opera bouffe hold-up. I'll make it right with him when I see Captain Kilmeny."

"You admit you took the money?"

"Sure I took it. Had to have it in my business. If you'll sit down again and listen, neighbor, I'll tell you the whole story."

The amused assurance in his manner stirred resentment.

"No."

"Yes."

The clash of battle was in the meeting of their eyes. She had courage, just as he had, but she was fighting against her own desire.

"I have listened too often already," she protested.

"It hasn't hurt you any, has it?"

"Lady Farquhar thinks it has." The words slipped out before she could stop them, but as their import came home to her the girl's face flamed. "I mean that—that—"

"I know what you mean," he told her easily, a smile in his shrewd eyes. "You're a young woman—and I'm an ineligible man. So Lady Farquhar thinks we oughtn't to meet. That's all bosh. I'm not intending to make love to you, even though I think you're a mighty nice girl. But say I was. What then? Your friends can't shut you up in a glass cage if you're going to keep on growing. Life was made to be lived."

"Yes. . . . Yes. . . . That's what I think," she cried eagerly. "But it isn't arranged for girls that way—not if they belong to the class I do. We're shut in—chaperoned from everything that's natural. You don't know how I hate it."

"Of course you do. You're a live wire. That's why you're going to sit down and listen to me."

She looked him straight between the eyes. "But I don't think morality is only a convention, Mr. Kilmeny. 'Thou shalt not steal,' for instance."

"Depends what you steal. If you take from a man what doesn't belong to him you're doing the community a service. But we won't go into that now, though I'll just say this. What is right for me wouldn't be for Captain Kilmeny. As I told you before, our standards are different."

"Yes, you explained that to me just after you—while you were hiding from the officers, after the first robbery," she assented dryly.

He looked at her and laughed. "You're prosecuting attorney and judge and jury all in one, aren't you?"

She held her little head uncompromisingly erect. Not again was she going to let her sympathy for him warp her judgment.

"I'm ready to hear what you have to say, Mr. Kilmeny."

"Not guilty, ma'am."

His jaunty insouciance struck a spark from her. "That is what you told us before, and within half an hour we found out that you knew where the booty was hidden. Before that discrepancy was cleared up you convinced us of your innocence by stealing the money a second time."

"What did I do with it?" he asked.

"How should I know?"

From his pocket he drew a note book. Between two of its leaves was a slip of paper which he handed to Moya. It was a receipt in full from the treasurer of the Gunnison County Fair association to John Kilmeny for the sum previously taken from him by parties unknown.

To Be Continued

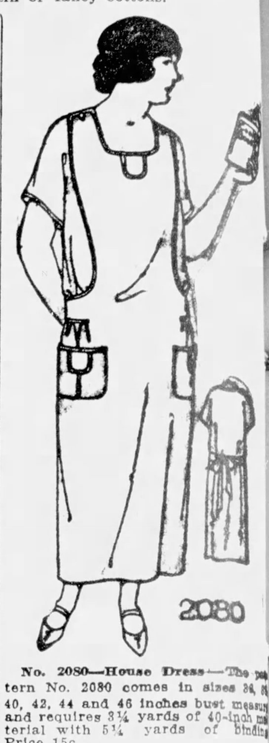
FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

TAILORED suits are the style this spring and No. 2066 coat is a model with easy and graceful lines that may be affected by young girls and mature women alike. Plain and striped twills, novelty plaids and tweeds are all good materials for this suit. There is a hat, skirt and blouse style as well as the coat style. Be sure you mention them if you want patterns of each one. The beltless model No. 2072 is stunning and simple to make. One straight length is all that is necessary. You can use printed or brocade silk, satin or fancy cottons.

No. 2072—Beltless Frock—The pattern comes in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Only 3¾ yards of 40-inch material is required to make it in the medium size. Price 15c.

No. 2071—Cotton Frock—The pattern is cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Only 3¾ yards of goods 40 inches wide is required. Price 15c.

No. 2079—Overblouse—This surplice-closing overblouse can be made in an hour or two, so simply is it constructed. Printed silk crepe, novelty silk finished fabrics, linen, broadcloth, flannel and flat crepe are popular blouse materials. The pattern No. 2079 is cut in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure, and takes in the medium size, 1½ yards of 40-inch material. Price 15c.



No. 2080—House Dress—The pattern No. 2080 comes in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure and requires 3¼ yards of 40-inch material with 5¼ yards of binding. Price 15c.

No. 2066 and 1623—Tailored Suit—The coat pattern No. 2066 cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The skirt pattern No. 1623 cuts in sizes 16 years, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. The blouse pattern No. 2083 can be had in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The coat, skirt, hat and blouse patterns are separate. You can order all for 60c or each for 15c.

No. 2078—For Girls—The pattern for this attractive frock for little girls, cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. To make the dress in the medium size takes 1 yard of 36-inch material with 1¼ yards of 36-inch contrasting. Price 15c.

A special ray of light which will penetrate for a distance up to 1,000 yards under water at any depth has been invented by an Italian scientist.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

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MONEY BACK GUARANTEED

MUTT AND JEFF — Mutt Raises a Piece of Change at Havre De Grace — By "BUD" FISHER

I'M IN A NICE FIX! I WAS SO SURE OUR NAG "LION TAMER" WOULD WIN YESTERDAY THAT I BET EVERYTHING I OWNED BUT MY UNDERWEAR AND SOCKS! BUT HE'LL WIN TODAY SURE AND THE ODDS ARE 200 TO 1.
I KNOW I SHOULDN'T TAKE THESE PANTS BUT I'LL RETURN THEM AFTER I GET SOME OF MY OWN!
HUH!
GRRRR!
AW, BE A REASONABLE DOGGIE!
HEY! I'LL SELL YOU THIS PEDIGREED BULL PUP FOR FIVE BUCKS AND A PAIR OF PANTS!
BIRDS, DOGS, &
FIVE BIG IRON MEN ON "LION TAMER"!
SLIP IT, KID!
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ACCIDENT DELAYS GLOBE FLIGHT

Vessel Saves U. S. Flier After Fall in Alaskan Waters.

[illegible] Martin, com- [illegible] States around- [illegible] and his mech- [illegible] Harvey, re- [illegible] Kiniatak, Alaska, [illegible] the arrival from [illegible] a new engine [illegible] Seattle, after a [illegible] Cape Izvak, 170 [illegible] Chignik, Alaska, [illegible] place from

Delayed.

[illegible] the accident, the [illegible] layed. The other [illegible] Chicago and [illegible] were anchored safely [illegible] arrived under the [illegible] ship of Lieutenant

[illegible] the crank case of the [illegible] causing a leakage of [illegible] Martin to land at [illegible] and Harvey spent [illegible] their plane. Word was [illegible] Lieutenant Nelson at [illegible] ess and two United [illegible] the Corry and Hull [illegible] off Seward in [illegible] plane.

[illegible] arrived at the [illegible] took Major Mar- [illegible] aboard with [illegible] took them to

Ahead of British.

[illegible] sent to the United [illegible] cutter Haida, sta- [illegible] Sitka, on the island of [illegible] in the Aleutian [illegible] where supplies for the [illegible] are located, to rush a [illegible] Portage Bay.

[illegible] fliers have covered [illegible] approximately 40 [illegible] minutes, actual flying [illegible] with 1,620 miles [illegible] by three British aviators in [illegible] who also are attempt- [illegible] fly around the world. The [illegible] aviators landed in Athens, [illegible] week, the first stop [illegible] after the engine of their [illegible] had been replaced on receiv- [illegible] from England.

JUDGE ARRAIGNS JURIES AS WEAK

Tears, Pitiful Pleas Free Many Despite Guilt, Is Chicagoan's Charge.

Crime spreads because juries lack courage to convict, Judge Marcus A. Kavanaugh of the Cook county (Chicago) superior court said in an address in Cleveland. "The Sword of Justice has been stricken from the hands of the Blind Goddess, leaving only a pair of [illegible] dangled.

He pointed out that Cleveland in [illegible] had 42 murders—as many as were committed in all England and Wales—and that there were during the same year 10,850 homicides in the United States, 8,700 of them de- [illegible] murders.

Europe Deals Sternly.

In Europe, Judge Kavanaugh continued, punishment follows crime, while the public considers the whole thing one transaction. "We want to lynch a criminal and six months later we find [illegible] prosecuting [illegible] business man, are called [illegible] lawyer you picture him as [illegible] face with vicious fea- [illegible] yourself you'll show [illegible] how a burglar ought [illegible] dressed turns out to be a [illegible] who sit near him, [illegible] protesting his inno-

Given "Another Chance."

"Your heart is touched. You [illegible] he is guilty, but you [illegible] him to give him another [illegible] chance.' The judge [illegible] many chances that boy [illegible] You have left the judge [illegible] have released another [illegible] criminal.

"We Americans must enforce our [illegible] laws. If we do we will find [illegible] laws taking care of them-

Japan's Prettiest Woman Comes to U. S.

Credited as the most beautiful woman in Japan, Mrs. Thaig O'Connor, accompanied by her husband, former lieutenant in the British army, arrived in San Francisco recently from the Orient.

She was formerly Miss Kiku Tsuge, winner in a recent popular beauty contest in Japan.

"I came to America to help me forget my grief," said the beautiful Japanese. Her father and five others of her family were killed in the Japanese earthquake.

Boils

THERE is a reason for everything that happens. Common-sense kills misery. Common-sense also stops boils! S. S. S. is the common-sense remedy for boils, because it is built on reason. Scientific authorities admit its power! S.S.S. builds blood-power, it builds red-blood-cells. That is what makes fighting-blood. Fighting-blood destroys impurities. It fights boils. It fights pimples! It fights skin eruptions! It always wins! Mr. V. D. Schaff, 557 15th street, Washington, D. C., writes:

"I tried for years to get relief from a bad case of boils. Everything failed until I took S. S. S. I am now absolutely cured, and it was S. S. S. that did it."

S. S. S. is sold at all good drug stores in two sizes. The larger size is more economical.

S.S.S. The World's Best Blood Medicine

Sometimes There Is Justice

DENBY TAKES BLAME AND CREDIT OF NAVY LEASING TEAPOT DOME

Full responsibility for the initiation of the policy which resulted in the leasing of the naval oil reserves was assumed in Adrian, Mich., last week by Edwin Denby, around whom raged a storm of criticism in the senate before his retirement last month as secretary of the navy.

"Had I not taken the action I did to protect the interests of the navy in these reserves against the tremendous loss of drainage," he declared in an address, "I would have been false to my trust and culpably negligent in the performance of my duty."

Replying to what he said had been an insinuation of collusion on his part in connection with the oil leases, Mr. Denby said he had never been talked to about the naval petroleum reserve situation before he entered the cabinet by the president-elect or by any of his cabinet or other advisers.

Told of Drainage.

"My appointment was somewhat unexpected," he said, "and was not announced until about Feb. 25. Therefore, there was no collusion as to any acts to be performed by me—although even that insinuation has been made.

"Shortly after taking office, it was represented to me that drainage of the reserves was proceeding rapidly and offset wells were necessary. Believing that the department of the interior was best qualified to handle for the navy its enormously valuable reserves, I turned to the interior department for advice on the subject. I then asked the secretary of the interior if he could not take over the administrative control of the naval petroleum reserves. Secretary Fall did not ask me. I asked him. I wanted to stop the squandering of an invaluable resource. Together then, the secretary of the interior and I presented the matter to the president and after he had given it careful study he decided to issue an executive order.

Wells Were Driven.

"Thereafter a searching investigation was made by the department of the interior into the whole problem and in the meantime certain offset wells were drilled by the department of the interior with the knowledge and approval of the secretary of the navy, although he did not sign those individual contracts.

"Later on—October 18, 1921—after discussion of the subject with the council of the secretary of the navy, I gave Rear Admiral J. K. Robison, engineer-in-chief of the navy, charge of the oil reserves under the naval establishment."

"Upon advice of Admiral Robison and others," he resumed, "I became convinced that steps must be taken to use the powers given to the secretary of the navy by congress to accomplish what I earnestly believed to be the intention and will of congress—to save and protect the oil for the benefit of the United States navy. The mater was taken up between Secretary Fall and Admiral Robison and others of the two departments, and studied carefully. Secretary Fall then entered into negotiations with prospective contractors and the lease with the Mammoth Oil Co. was the result.

Approved Lease Plan.

"A lease was prepared with my full knowledge and in frequent consultation with me. Admiral Robison acted as my agent, visited the department of the interior constantly and reported to me the progress of negotiations for the lease, the different features under discussion, and never acted without my approval. Finally, when the lease was completed, he brought it to me and we reviewed it together in detail. I also went over it with Secretary Fall. On April 7, 1922, the lease was signed by Secretary Fall and the lessees. On April 12, 1922, after further careful study it was signed by me, and it then became a binding, valid contract. I directed immediate and complete publicity in this as in all other matters pertaining to the naval petroleum reserves.

"On April 25, 1922, after careful consideration of bids submitted by the Standard Oil Co. of California, the Associated Oil Co., and the Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Co., there was awarded to the Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Co., a contract providing for the construction and filling with fuel oil at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, tankage of 1,500,000 barrels capacity.

"This was supplemented by the contract and lease of Dec. 11, 1922, between the Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Co. and the secretary of the interior and the secretary of the navy.

Recalls Daniels' Leasing.

"Please bear in mind that in Naval Reserve No. 2, California, prior to March 4, 1921, the Democratic administration, with the approval of Secretary Daniels, had leased 58 producing wells in various parts of the reserve. More than this with the written approval of Secretary Daniels, dated Aug. 21, 1920, and subsequently approved by Secretary Payne and President Wilson, the Boston-Pacific Oil Co. was permitted to put down five new wells on Reserve No. 2, at a royalty of 25 per cent. A little later, with the written approval of Secretary Daniels and of the president, the Consolidated Mutual Oil Co. was given a lease for 120 acres of land in the heart of Naval Reserve No. 2, at a royalty of from 12½ to 25 per cent. All of these royalties were taken in cash and paid into the treasury and aided in no way in affording or conserving a supply of fuel oil for the navy. Meanwhile, the hundreds of oil wells upon private lands within and adjoining the reserve were draining the oil from under the government's lands in the reserves, the total number of these wells, as stated by the bureau of mines March 4, 1921, being 785.

Teapot Was Drained.

"Adjacent to the Teapot reserve in Wyoming were a large number of wells in the Salt Creek field and that they were draining Teapot is shown by the fact that after Sinclair began drilling in the Teapot reserve, the production from the adjoining lands in Salt Creek fell off 1,000 barrels per day.

"Under the policy of the succeeding administration, wherever it was found necessary to drill the reserves to prevent drainage from private lands, whether under the general leasing law or the Daniels act of June 4, 1920, the royalties were taken in oil instead of in cash and exchanged for fuel oil in tanks, where it could be conserved and held for the use of the United States navy. Therefore, the policy of this administration is one of conservation with the additional advantage that the oil is in such location and form that it can be made available immediately to our ships in case of emergency.

"The highest royalty obtained by the Wilson administration under any laws was 25 per cent, while the royalties paid to the succeeding administration ranged from maximums of 25 to 77 per cent, most of them being from 35 to 55 per cent."

PHILIPPINE CHIEF CRITICIZES WOOD

Head of Senate Predicts America Will Grant Independence.

Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine senate, who is en route to the United States, in an interview recently said he was going to America to obtain immediate independence for the Philippine islands.

"Our experience with the governor-general convinces us it is difficult to develop ourselves nationally under the present system," he said. "Each new governor changes the administrative policy until we do not know where we stand.

"Whenever an issue arises between the American governor-general and the Filipino legislature, all the Americans in the islands support the governor and all the Filipinos support the legislature, with no one thinking or analyzing the issues. Consequently, there can be no good results, but only a heritage of hatred.

"Such a situation is not beneficial to either the United States or the Philippine islands. The uncertainty of the islands' future is retarding their economic development. It would be as advantageous for the United States to solve the problem as for the Filipinos."

Quezon now is supported by Osmena, his former political opponent, who is accompanying him on the trip to the United States.

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Dry Leader Opposes N. Y. Republican Slate

The slate of New York state delegates-at-large to the Cleveland convention, announced in advance of the opening of the Republican state convention in New York, was denounced by Orville S. Poland, counsel for the state Anti-Saloon league, as "a direct affront to the dry constituency of the state which makes up the bulk of the Republican vote."

Mr. Poland declared that if "this slate is any criterion by which to judge the policies of the party during the next campaign, it presages certain Democratic victory in New York in 1924."

Conspirator Loses Fight

David Lamar, convicted of conspiracy to cause strikes along the New York water front and to prevent shipment of munitions during the World war, lost his fight to avoid serving the rest of his one-year sentence when Federal Judge Winslow ordered him to the Mercer county jail.

SHRINERS' FETE TO RIVAL EGYPT

Kansas City Will Be Riot of Color for Conclave June 3 to 5.

Old Glory will fly above all, but beneath its majestic folds will wave flags of all brilliant colors, beautiful pendants will be suspended everywhere, and bright, gaudy bunting will drape buildings on all sides when Kansas City, Mo., "dresses up" in all its splendor to welcome 100,000 visitors at the national Shriners' convention on June 3, 4 and 5.

The entire city will resemble a miniature Egypt and go back to the age when splendor and beauty predominated and that which was not beautiful was not worth while.

The three-day festival of the Shriners of the country will be an impressive one, replete with massed music, kaleidoscopic parades and pageants.

Obelisk 46 Feet High.

Arriving visitors at the Union station will feast their eyes on a huge obelisk, 46 feet high, changing colors constantly. Green will merge into yellow, the yellow into red. Six huge sphinxes will guard the obelisk.

At each end of the plaza will be placed groups of four Egyptian columns, 30 feet high, painted in red, yellow and green at the base and head. Palm trees will dot imaginary desert sands.

The streets will be made to resemble, red, yellow and green rivers. At each intersection will be erected Egyptian columns, 24 feet high, and sphinxes in seven colors will be stationed at intervals.

Lighting to Cost $100,000.

To illuminate the city at night, under present plans of the committee, 50,000 incandescent lamps of varied hues will be used. The cost of the elaborate decorations, it is estimated, will exceed $100,000.

About 100 temples are expected to send their bands and patrols, which would make a parade equal to an army division.

The Shrine now has 543,000 members in 155 temples in the United States. Medinah temple of Chicago is the largest, with 21,052 members.

SEES BUSINESS EBB NEAR END

Mellon Regards Situation as Promising; Banking Is Satisfactory.

Secretary Mellon regards present business as in an ebb but considers the conditions as not highly consequential, it was said recently at the treasury where it was disclosed also that the general situation had been discussed at a recent cabinet meeting. Most of the cabinet members, it was said, hold the same view as the treasury head who believes that there is sufficient new business originating to check the present tendency towards a lessening in activity.

The credit situation is regarded by Mr. Mellon as good and indications at the treasury point to little sentiment prevailing for tampering with the rediscount rates of the federal reserve banks. The reserve board itself has only one or two members holding the views that changes in the discount rate are advisable at this time.

The others who are in the majority apparently have become convinced that the same purposes can be accomplished through control of open market operations of the reserve banks as can be had by alteration of the rediscount charge.

Some of the cabinet members regard present condition as propitious in that the stocks held by most retailers are low and their replenishment imminent. The cabinet generally believes, it was stated, that the administration efforts for relieving agriculture have met with a degree of success and that the results will be much more apparent in two months. President Coolidge takes the attitude, it is understood, that the farm relief program has been directed properly and his advisers insist that the returns to the farmers this year will prove the wisdom of the course adopted.

SONS TO DIRECT GIANT PROJECTS

Elder Stinnes to Handle Ruhr, Rhineland Properties; Other in Berlin.

Hugo Stinnes' fortune is left to his widow, Claire Stinnes, nee Wagenknecht, who is admonished to consult her sons and daughters in all things affecting the magnate's private and business affairs.

The eldest son, Dr. Edmund Hugo Stinnes, will direct the properties in the Ruhr and Rhineland while Hugo Hermann Stinnes will oversee the family's interests at the headquarters in Berlin and care for the shipping and foreign properties.

Stinnes' advice to his widow and children, given while on his death bed, was to "stick together" and work for the common good.

Among the delegations attending the funeral services in Berlin were numerous groups representing the varied Stinnes interests in all parts of Germany. Officers from his South American liners stood shoulder to shoulder with mine workers from the Ruhr.

His chief private secretary, Major Osius, who has been seriously ill for several weeks, demanded to be carried past the bier on a stretcher and made the trip from his sick bed in an ambulance.

Scientists to Study Yukon Birds, Plants

Three United States scientists commissioned by the federal bureau of biological survey will spend next summer studying bird, insect and plant life in the Yukon Delta bird reserve and elsewhere in Alaska.

The Latest Markets

Grain

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, red, cash, $1.12@1.13. Corn, No. 3, yellow, cash, 83½@84c. Oats, No. 2, white, cash, 54½@55½c. Barley, No. 2, cash, 77c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 68c. Cloverseed, cash, $11.25; Oct., $12.20. Alsike, cash, $9.30. Timothy, cash, $3.70; May, $3.75.

Chicago—Wheat, May, $1.04¾; July, $1.06¾; Sept., $1.07⅝. Corn, May, 78⅝c; July, 79¾c; Sept., 79⅜c. Oats, May, 47⅜c; July, 44½c. Rye, May, 66⅛c; July, 68⅛c.

Produce

Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 40c; solid pack, 39c; nut margarine, 25½@26½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 22@23c; Michigan, 22@23c; Vermont, 35c; Longhorn, 26@26½c.

Eggs—Candled, 24c; selects, 29c.

Bacon—Fat, 11c; lean, 20c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 18c; 9 to 10 lbs., 14c; 11 to 12 lbs., 12c; 13 to 15 lbs., 11c. Hams—18½c. Lard—12c.

Live Poultry—Ducks, 28@30c; geese, 16@18c; turkeys, 28@30c; hens, 26@28c; light hens, 23@25c; Leghorn broilers, 23@25c; broilers, 26@28c; stags, 15@16c.

Hides—No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; bull, 3c; green calf, No. 1, 14c; No. 2, 12½c; kip, 11c; No. 2 kip, 9½c; cured hides, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; horse hides, $3.00.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tub lots, 39@41c; extra firsts, 38@40c; firsts 35@37c; packing stock, 25@28c; standard, 39@40c; prints, 1c extra. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 26; extra firsts, 25c; Ohio firsts, 22@23c; western firsts, 22½c. Oleomargarine—Prices to retailers: Nut oleo, 24@25c; high grade, made of animal oil, 25@26c; lower grades, 20@21c. Cheese—Old York state, 28@30c; new, 24@25c; brick, 22@23c; fancy Swiss, 40@43c; limburger, 28@30c; imported, 38c. Poultry—Live, fat fowls, 27@28c; springers, 28@29c; old roosters, 17@18c; medium fowls, 28@29c; Leghorns, 25@26c; stags, 20@22c; spring white ducks, one to five pounds, 42c; Ohio broilers, 50@65c. Potatoes—Michigan round whites, $2.30@2.40 per 150-pound sack; chiefs, $2.50@2.60 per bag; home-growns, $1.00@1.10 per bushel; New York, $2.65 per 150-pound bag. Sweet potatoes—Tennessee Nancy Halls, $4.00 a hamper; Alabama Porto Ricos, $4.00 hamper; Jersey, $4.50.

Chicago—Poultry, alive, higher; fowls, 23@26c; broilers, 50@60c; roosters, 16c. Potatoes, trading very slow; market dull; receipts, 104 cars; Wisconsin sacked round whites, $1.20@1.35; bulk, $1.25@1.35; Minnesota and North Dakota sacked round whites, $1.15@1.25; sacked Red River Ohios, $1.40@1.50.

New York—Butter, steady; receipts, 9,883. Eggs, irregular; receipts, 29,436; fresh gathered extra firsts, regular packed, 25@26c; fresh gathered firsts, regular packed, 23½@24½c; fresh gathered seconds and poorer, 23@23¼c.

Live Stock

Cleveland—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; market good, steady; others, 25c lower; choice yearlings, $9.25@10.25; fair to good yearlings, $8.00@8.50; choice handyweight butcher steers, $8.25@9.00; fair to good, $8.75@9.75; fair to good heavy and plain steers, $7.50@8.00; common and light butcher steers, $6.25@7.00; choice heifers, $7.25@8.25; fair to good heifers, $6.00@7.00; choice butcher cows, $5.25@6.25; fair to good butcher cows, $4.00@5.00; common cows, canners and cutters, $2.00@3.00; choice handyweight bulls, $5.25@6.50; choice heavy bulls, $5.00@5.50; common and bologna bulls, $4.00@4.75. Calves—Receipts, 1,700; steady; good to choice veal calves, $11.00@12.00; fair to good, $5.00@9.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,500; market steady; good to choice clipped lambs, $14.00@14.75; fair to good, $11.00@12.00; good to choice clipped sheep, $9.00@10.50; good to choice ewes, $7.50@8.50; common, $2.00@5.00. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; 10@15c lower; mixed, $7.85; heavies, $7.90; pigs and lights, $6.75; roughs, $6.25; stags, $4.50.

Chicago—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture—Hogs—Receipts, 57,000; mostly 10c lower; all interests buying; bulk good and choice 250 to 325-pound butchers, $7.40@7.55; extreme top, $7.60; bulk desirable 160 to 225-pound averages, $7.20@7.50; bulk better grades, 140 to 150 pounds, $6.90@7.15; packing sows, largely $6.70@6.90; killing pigs, steady; bulk good and choice 120 to 130 pounds, $6.00@6.50. Cattle—Receipts, 18,000; beef steers and fat she stock moderately active, generally steady to strong; spots shade higher; on fed steers of value to sell at $10.00 upward; largely steer run; killing quality mostly medium to good; early top matured steers, $12.25; some held higher; bulk fed steers, $8.50@11.00; stockers and feeders comparatively scarce, strong; bulk fat cows, $5.50@7.50; most beef heifers, $6.50@8.25; few weighty bologna bulls above $5.00; lighter kind, $4.75 and below; vealers, 50c lower; bulk desirable light and handy weight veal calves to packers, $7.50@8.50; few choice kind, $9.00. Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; comparatively slow; few early sales fat lambs around steady; fat sheep weak to 25c lower; good to choice fat wooled lambs, $16.25; some held higher; choice clipped lambs, $14.90; bulk fat clipped ewes, $9.75@10.00; good wooled ewes, $11.00.

Indianapolis—Hogs—Receipts, 7,500; 15c lower; heavies, $7.50@7.65; lights, $7.65@7.70; top, $7.70; pigs, $4.50@7.00. Cattle—Receipts, 1,100; steers, steady; she stuff lower; steers, $7.50@10.75; beef cows, $5.00@7.75; heifers, $6.50@9.00. Calves—Receipts, 750; lower; veals, $7.00@11.00. Sheep—Receipts, 50; steady; sheep, $4.50@10.00; lambs, $10.00@15.00.

East Buffalo—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200; shipping steers active and steady; cows, 25c higher; bulls and yearlings steady; butcher grades slow and easier; shipping steers, $9.50@11.00; butchers, $8.25@9.25; yearlings, $9.00@11.50; heifers, $6.25@8.50; fair to choice cows, $3.75@7.50 canners and cutters, $2.50@3.75; bulls, $3@6 stockers and feeders, $4.00@6.25; fresh cows and springers active and steady, $35.00@115.00. Calves—Receipts, 2,800; active; choice, $12.00@12.50; fair to good, $9.50@11.50; culls, $6.00@9.00; heavy, $6.50@9.00; grassers, $4.00@6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 14,400; active; 10@15c higher; heavy, $8.10; mixed and Yorkers, $8.10@8.15; light Yorkers, $7.00.

PRIEST WROTE "THE ROSARY"

Father Whalen Penned Lines to Dead Sister, Friends Say.

The late Father Thomas Whalen of Chicago was the author of the words of "The Rosary," generally credited to Robert Cameron Rogers, friends of Sister Mary Emily of Mount St. Gertrude academy, a sister of Father Whalen, declared last week after Sister Mary Emily's funeral. They said Father Whalen wrote the song while attending a Catholic university in Washington in memory of his younger sister who became Sister Mary Canissia, and who died at Mount Carmel, Dubuque, Iowa, in 1895.

Father Whalen, says the story, submitted the words anonymously to the Washington Post, Mr. Rogers, they said, clipped the words from the Post and sent them to Ethelbert Nevin, the composer, who fashioned the melody.

It was while grieving over the death of his sister that the words of "The Rosary," his title being "My Rosary," were written, says the story.

Father Whalen did not claim authorship, because of the lines, "O memories that bless and burn; O barren gain and bitter loss," considered by Father Whalen as not expressing his ordinary moods.

Sister Mary Emily was the last of her family. Father Whalen died in Chicago in 1903.

STUDENTS HAZY ON WHO'S WHO

De Valera Called Mexican Rebel, Will Hays, Labor Chief, in Class Test.

Eamon de Valera is, variously, a Mexican rebel, a leader of the Spanish radicals, and the present head of the Irish republic; George Harvey is British ambassador and ambassador to Mexico, according to answers in a recent examination in current events, given in the school of journalism at the University of Washington.

Other answers ran thus:

Maxfied Parrish—Headquarters of the Ku Klux Klan; an English novelist; an American writer.

Will Hays—Leader of the American Federation of Labor; a movie director.

Irving Berlin—Author; American journalist.

Edsel Ford—Author.

Stresemann—Violinist; pianist; Englishman.

Fascisti—Representative of the people of Spain.

Colonel Charles Forbes—Head of the American Legion.

TAMMANY SEEKS DE VALERA ISSUE

Irish Leader Entitled to Protection of United States, Is Charge.

Make a national issue of the imprisonment of Eamon de Valera.

With this order direct from Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, his followers in congress Friday began to concentrate on a campaign to compel the state department to intercede for the Irish leader who is kept in confinement in the Free State.

The campaign is based on the fact that de Valera was born in New York and the allegation that he has never waived his citizenship in the United States.

The Tammany men have appealed to Secretary of State Hughes, who has informed them, "that from the precedents established in similar cases, it is not the practice of this government to exert its influence on behalf of individuals who are not shown to be entitled to the protection of this government."

It is asserted by the Tammanyites that there is nothing to show that de Valera is not entitled to the protection of this government. They say he could have lost his citizenship only in three ways: (1) By swearing allegiance to a foreign state. (2) By becoming naturalized in another country. (3) By conviction of desertion before a court martial.

They insist that he has done neither the first or second, and that there is no question that the third bar does not apply to him. They argue that even his revolutionary activities against Great Britain were wiped out by the establishment of the Free State.

The mother of de Valera, Mrs. Catherine Wheelwright, lives in Rochester, N. Y.

ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer" and Insist!

BAYER

Genuine

Genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" have been proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-three years. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

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CHARGE FOR SPACE—75 cents per agate line. Send cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines nor more than forty-two lines. Advertisements that reach us Tuesday morning will appear in issue of that week.

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AGENTS WANTED

WE PAY $50 A WEEK and expenses and give a Ford auto to men to introduce poultry and stock compounds. Imperial Co., D-47, Parsons, Kan.

GET OUR FREE SAMPLE CASE—Toilet articles, perfumes and specialties. Wonderfully profitable. La Derma Co., Dept. RP, St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTS

PATENTS—Booklet free, highest references, best results, promptness assured. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 644 G St., Washington, D. C.

POEMS, MANUSCRIPTS WANTED.

WRITERS—ATTENTION! Stories, poems, plays, etc., are wanted for publication. Good ideas bring big money. Submit manuscripts or write Literary Bureau, 114 Hannibal, Mo.

UNDERGROUND TREASURES

UNDERGROUND TREASURES—How and where to find them. Particulars for 2c. Model Co., Dept. 16, Como Bldg., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRIENDS EVERYWHERE, join our letter club for ladies and gentlemen. Information and magazine for stamp. L. Lacey Bros., Medina, N. Y.

FARMS WANTED

Wanted to hear from owner having farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

MISCELLANEOUS FARMS FOR SALE

Equipped Lake-View Farm
50 Acres, 2 Houses; Only $800

Prosperous community, good markets, easy walk to lake, school, stores, etc.; convenient city; productive loamy soil, brook watered pasture, wood, pine and hemlock timber, fruit, pleasant house, shade, fine view, barn, second house. To settle affairs, only $800, machinery, tools included if you come quickly. Details page 6 big fillus. Bargain Catalog money-making farms, best sections United States. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150S Nassau St., New York City.

NEWTON BAKER SEEN BY DEMOCRATS AS BIG GUN AT CONVENTION

If there's a single Democrat so unsophisticated as to suppose that Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, isn't going to cut a wide swath in the next Democratic national convention, he has several suppositions coming.

Physically, Baker is insignificant. The delegates will have to stretch their necks to see him. But unless all present indications fail, he's going to fill a big place in the convention.

Here is a sketchy outline of the part the former war secretary will play:

He will be a delegate in the convention, a member of the Ohio delegation.

He will be, in all probability, the Ohio member of the platform committee.

He will lead a fight on the floor if the committee turns down his plank for a hundred per cent, unequivocal indorsement of the League of Nations.

May Enter Race.

He will place in nomination before the convention the name of James M. Cox as Ohio's favorite son.

And—say it softly—he may take a turn at it himself, should Cox's 7,000,000 defeat of 1920 prove too heavy a handicap for serious consideration.

There is a lot of talk in Washington and elsewhere about Baker in connection with the New York convention. His name appears conspicuously in every list of presidential possibilities. His fame as the man who "busted" unit rule in the Baltimore convention 12 years ago and then, four years later in St. Louis, wrote the Wilson renomination platform, is not forgotten. That he will play an even bigger role in New York, is not doubted.

Working for Him.

It is not inconceivable that it is to be Baker who, in a sudden passionate burst of eloquence, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the third or fourth day of the convention, will electrify the tired, perspiring delegates just as Bryan did with his "Crown of Thorns and Cross of Gold" speech in Chicago 28 years ago.

Nor is it any less conceivable that these same delegates, wearied by a deadlock, should suddenly be stampeded to Baker and that Baker should be nominated.

At least that's the way Baker Democrats in Washington, including members of congress, are talking. And outside of Washington not a little quiet plugging for Baker is being done.

For instance, every member of the Democratic national committee has received a letter from Thomas J. Howells, Pittsburgh, in which Baker's availability as a presidential candidate is glowingly set forth.

Howells, it seems, is a college classmate of Baker's. In his opinion the Cleveland man embodies all the virtues extant and would make a great president.

Ziegfeld Will Use Newspaper Ads Only

Florenz Ziegfeld, proprietor and producer of the series of "Ziegfeld Follies," recently announced that he had given up all forms of outdoor advertising and would concentrate upon newspapers.

Mr. Ziegfeld's determination came after representations made by Mrs. W. L. Lawton of the National Committee for the Restriction of Outdoor Advertising, were investigated. It was found that this expensive form of advertising through billboards and electric signs scattered promiscuously around cities and along highways brought no regular, traceable return, while advertising in newspaper columns was productive of a readily ascertainable return.

The Times Square electric sign advertising the "Follies" at an expense of $50,000 a year, will be torn down and this amount, together with $75,000 from the 64 billboard contracts, will be diverted to newspaper offices.

FORBES IS AGAIN FACING CHARGES

Federal Jury Accuses Him of Cheating U. S. in "Bargain" Sales.

Indictments charging conspiracy to defraud the government were returned by a federal grand jury in Baltimore last week against Charles R. Forbes, former director of the Veterans' bureau; Charles R. O'Leary, former assistant director of the bureau and chief of the supply division, and Nathan Thomson, president of the Thomson & Kelly Co., of Boston.

The conspiracy was formed, the indictment declares, to sell to the Boston company great quantities of supplies, falsely represented as unserviceable and used at a fraction of its value.

Sheets, towels, cotton duck, blankets, shirts, bandages and surgical dressings are among the supplies named in the indictment.

The case was presented to the grand jury by District Attorney Woodcock, acting under orders from Washington, it was said, and the return of the indictment came after a two days' investigation.

Tonsils Removed All in Vain
He Felt Better After Taking But Half a Bottle of
PE-RU-NA

Mr. Garcia writes:—"After suffering for more than four years from chronic catarrh and sore throat I gave up hope of recovery. I could not drink cold water without an attack of sore and swollen throat. I tried medicine after medicine without results. I had my tonsils removed, all in vain. Now I am entirely well. After taking half a bottle of Pe-ru-na I felt better. I took six bottles of Pe-ru-na and now can drink or eat anything without fear."

Evidence of the reliability of Pe-ru-na in the treatment of catarrh and catarrhal diseases piles up daily.

There is a record of more than half a century of accomplishment behind this remedy.

Pe-ru-na is not an experiment.

It has been tried and tested.

RODOLFO G. GARCIA, Nogales, Arizona

Sold Everywhere **Tablets or Liquid**

Send 4 cents postage to the Peruna Company, Columbus, Ohio, for book on catarrh.

Get the Best for Your Money

Every person is interested in making a safe and profitable investment—this applies to the paper you read just as much as to financial matters.

There are two weekly publications—leaders in their respective fields—that you should have in your home.

The National Stockman and Farmer—devoted to crops, livestock, fruit, poultry, market and the business side of farming. Its aim is, to make poor farmers good and good farmers better.

The Toledo Weekly Blade—a home and farm newspaper that can be made to yield endless service by utilizing its many departments.

By special arrangement, both of these papers to you by mail for one year—only $1.50.

— Order Today —

Toledo Weekly Blade
Toledo, Ohio Date ..... 192...

Please find inclosed $1.50 for which send me the National Stockman and Farmer and the Toledo Weekly Blade each for one year.

Name ..... R. F. D. No. .....

Postoffice ..... State .....

WHEELER QUIZ LAUNCHED BY SENATE BODY

Searchlight Being Thrown on Montana Grand Jury Proceedings Against Senator; Plot Charged.

The special committee authorized by the senate to investigate the indictment of Senator Wheeler, Democrat, Montana, prosecutor of the Daugherty inquiry, was called last week by Chairman Borah to open its hearing. Senator Wheeler arranged to lay aside his work in the Daugherty investigation long enough to be present.

Former Representative Thomas Stout of Lewistown, Mont., was the first witness.

He testified that he had been editor and publisher of the Daily Democrat-News of Lewistown for 19 years and that he had known Senator Wheeler "quite intimately" for a number of years. Stout also said he had talked with Gordon Campbell in December, 1922, about Campbell's employment of Senator Wheeler. Campbell is the geologist indicted with Wheeler.

Volunteered to See Wheeler.

Campbell did not know Wheeler, Stout said, and he volunteered to see Wheeler about his being retained.

The case involved was a receivership matter in the state district court.

When he saw Wheeler, Stout said, the senator said that he could not represent Campbell except before state courts.

Stout said that he had had no further connection with the matter, but knew that Senator Wheeler had appeared for Campbell in the state court cases.

The committee plans to go into the proceedings of the Great Falls, Montana, grand jury and the investigations leading to its indictment of Senator Wheeler on charges of accepting money for prosecuting oil lease claims before the interior department after his election to the senate, but prior to his qualification for office.

Senator Wheeler has characterized the charges as a "frame-up," and the indictment has been described as an effort to block the Daugherty investigation. Former Attorney General Daugherty, in a statement, said the entire matter prior to the grand jury action had been in the hands of the postoffice department.

G. O. P. SHOWS FAVOR TO STONE

Union Rail Chief Talked as Running Mate With Coolidge.

Warren S. Stone is among the Republicans being seriously discussed as the prospective nominee for vice president at the Cleveland convention.

As grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for more than 20 years, he is next to Samuel Gompers probably the most influential leader of organized labor in the United States. He is a native of Iowa, and is 64 years old.

Because of the apparent certainty that President Coolidge, a Massachusetts man, will be the presidential nominee, it is tacitly agreed among Republicans that his running mate must come from either the Far West or the Middle West.

The President being a conservative, it is considered as strategically desirable that the second man on the ticket be a progressive. Stone is distinctly a progressive, perhaps an ultra-progressive. As an advocate of the Plumb plan for government control of railroads, he has even been called a radical. His alliances in politics have all been with the LaFollette wing.

Should LaFollette head a third party this year, the nomination of Stone on the Republican ticket might hold in line for the G. O. P. some of the radical elements of the party.

George L. Berry of New York, another union leader, is hot on the trail of the Democratic vice-presidential nomination. He is a candidate for the Democratic indorsement in the Ohio primary election. He has the backing of the American Federation of Labor and he has nation wide support among members of the American Legion, of which he is one of the founders. He served overseas as a major.

Mrs. M. E. Stephenson

Advice For Mothers

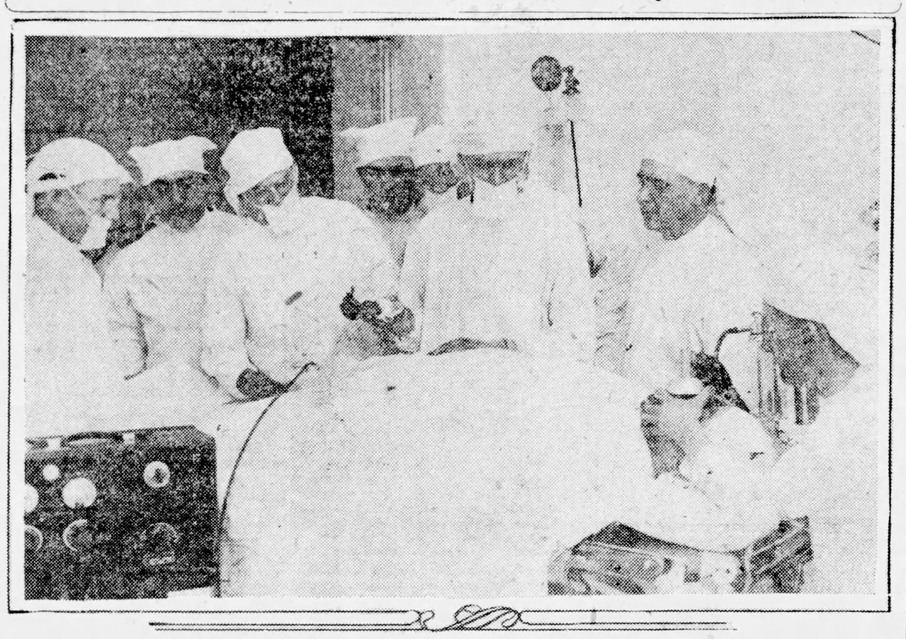
You Cannot Afford to Overlook One Word of This.

Cambridge, Ohio—"When my baby was six months old I had gone down in health with inward weakness so that I could not get around to do my housework or care for my baby. I was just about 'down and out' when I started to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The first bottle proved to me that I was taking the right medicine and six bottles helped me to get around to do my work as easily as before my illness. Favorite Prescription really did do wonders for me and I am glad to recommend it at every opportunity."—Mrs. M. E. Stephenson, 4171 Long St.

Obtain Dr. Pierce's Prescription now, in liquid or tablets, from your druggist or send 10c for trial pkg. of tablets to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., or write for free medical advice

—Advertisement.

First Radio Knife Cuts Bloodless Way to Health



A "radio knife," which may perform bloodless operations for cancerous growths, was demonstrated recently in Chicago by Dr. L. E. Schmidt, who performed two operations with it.

A low power radio transmitter is used to generate current. The "knife" resembling a knitting needle, forms one terminal. A sheet of tinfoil on which the patient lies forms the other terminal. The human tissue, offering resistance to the current when the knife is applied, causes the generation of heat.

The knife burns itself through skin and muscle quickly and without pressure. In the operations performed Dr. Schmidt said the tissue was seared for a depth of a 32nd of an inch, the searing making the operation virtually bloodless. Very delicate operations are possible with the instrument, he added.

HUGHES SAYS COUNTRY SAFE IN HANDS OF PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

Secretary Hughes in the keynote address at opening of the New York state Republican convention last week, said that the Republican administration at Washington would neither condone wrong nor extenuate crime, but condemned tale bearers and scandal mongers. He emphasized what he termed Republican achievement, asserting that President Coolidge was his own platform and that "the best assurance of the future is in the character of Calvin Coolidge."

"You will search in vain for a more ideal executive than President Coolidge," he said. "The American people have already indicated their determination to keep him where he is."

Justice Promised.

Referring to the investigations now under way in Washington, the secretary said that the administration would not put any obstacle in the way of discovery and punishment of any official dereliction, adding that "we would bring to the bar of justice every dishonest official and every perverter of administration in or out of office."

"Neither political party has a monopoly of virtue or rascality. There are crooks in every community and every party," he said.

The convention adopted a platform indorsing the Coolidge administration and pledging loyal support to "his efforts to preserve honest administration and to promote the efficiency of the government."

"The President is his own platform," Secretary Hughes said. "His first message was a comprehensive survey of conditions, requirements and purposes, which has charted the course of the Republican party and commanded the approval of the country. No other platform is needed.

Character Is Important Thing.

"No one can foresee the exigency which an administration may have to confront. It is the unexpected that happens to presidents, as to others. For this reason, character is more important than declarations. Today there is no occasion for experiment, no reason for uncertainty. The best assurance of the future is the character of Calvin Coolidge."

The secretary also paid tribute to Secretary Mellon for his conduct of post-war government financing; recounted the increase in foreign trade that has resulted under the new Republican tariff; contrasted present industrial conditions with those of 1921; recalled the agreements reached at the Washington arms conference; asserted that the country's international relations had been improved in Latin America and the Far East; and reaffirmed the policy of helpfulness toward Europe unhandicapped by political entanglement.

Mr. Hughes plunged directly into the senatorial investigations at the outset of his speech, saying that the Republican position had been stated by President Coolidge in his announcement that he would not be swayed by partisanship in his efforts to punish wrong doing.

"Guilt is personal and corruption knows no party," he continued.

Cases in Courts.

"Counsel of eminent ability and unimpeachable integrity selected from both the great parties by a Republican president are taking appropriate legal proceedings by which all the questions which have been raised as to the leasing of the public domain will be threshed out; every public interest will be safeguarded and every guilty person punished. These cases are in the courts where they belong, and the courts will decide.

"While the American people detest crookedness and corruption, they are not fond of scandalmongers. Throughout this favored country, in countless jury rooms our people are dealing directly with the credibility of witnesses, with the exhibition of the grudges and personal animosities of tale bearers, and they know the difference between evidence and hearsay, between proof and malicious reports, between scurrilous inuendoes and sustained charges. They do not wish the guilty to escape but they know that there is no security for life or liberty or character if the standards of justice are ignored and guilt is assumed before it is established.

"The injunction of Jehovah to the great law giver of Israel is still pertinent: 'Ye shall do righteousness in judgment; thou shalt not respect the person of the poor, nor honour the person of the mighty; but in righteousness shalt thou judge thy neighbor. Thou shalt not go up and down as a tale bearer among thy people.'

"The workers of this country are entitled to an administration of government which safeguards the opportunities of opportunity, which lives within incomes which reduces government expenditures and thus makes possible relief from oppressive taxation which practices national thrift, the key to national prosperity.

"Four years ago the Republican party promised this, and it has kept its promise. We point not to professions but to actual, extraordinary achievement. Every business man, every wage earner has a stake in the continuance of this sort of administration.

Effective Budget Established.

"The Republican administration has established an effective budget control. The highways of politics are strewn with broken promises of economy in government. This time the pledge has been redeemed. The reduction in governmental expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, as compared with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, was about $1,700,000,000. There was a surplus of about $300,000,000.

"It was this rigid economy in governmental expenditures and this wise fiscal management which made it possible for the secretary of the treasury to propose a thoroughgoing, scientific plan of tax reduction which has met countrywide approval. Certainly the responsibility for delay must rest with those who oppose the plan and not upon those who proposed it.

"When the Republican administration came into power we were still in a technical state of war. In the Far East our relations were embarrassed by suspicion and distrust, giving rise to grave apprehension. In this hemisphere old sores were still festering.

Serious Mistake.

"It is not intended to revive an old dispute, but it is believed that dispassionate history will record the serious mistake of making a permanent plan for international organization, or for a society of nations, a part of a treaty embodying the terms of peace laid down by the victors in the great war, and of introducing into that plan political commitments which were opposed to the genius of our institutions. When President Harding took office it was manifest that it would be worse than futile to reopen that debate, on any pretext or proposal and he followed the only course in which there was promise of achievement, and this promise was abundantly realized.

"Perhaps there has never been a more important contribution to the cause of peace than that which was made under the auspices of this government through the Washington conference. For the first time a limitation of the naval strength of the great powers was agreed upon. The most important result of the conference was the establishment of a new understanding in the Far East. The darkening clouds were dispelled.

Peace in Pacific.

"Distrust yielded to mutual confidence. The Anglo-Japanese alliance was brought to an end, and provision for the future was made by an agreement which did no violence to American tradition but in its very simplicity and adaptability contained the highest promise of continued accord. Peace in the Pacific, so far as this generation can see ahead, is undoubtedly assured.

"There is sound reason for gratification in the increasing good will and mutual helpfulness which have characterized during the last few years the development of the relations between the United States and her sister republics of the American continent. The troublesome difficulties which for many years have disturbed our relations with Mexico have yielded to a friendly adjustment. I am glad to be able to add that the efforts to secure an independent and stable government in Santo Domingo, so as to permit the ending of our occupation have met with gratifying success.

Record Gratifying.

"Our record as a government in the co-operation we have maintained during the past three years in matters not involving political entanglements or injurious commitments, is one which should afford gratification to all our people irrespective of party. We have always advocated the judicial settlement of international disputes and to this end both President Harding and President Coolidge recommended, upon appropriate conditions, the support of the permanent court of international justice. In the meantime we are promoting the use of the processes of arbitration.

"Whoever says that America stands aloof and withholds her support from a stricken world is guilty of reckless slander. We do stand aloof from political entanglements, but not otherwise. American aid, American advice, American impartiality in dealing with difficult problems, are sought and given.

"There has just been dramatic illustration of this. American brains, American experience, American competency of the highest order have been given to the solution of the most urgent European problems. A practicable adjustment of the questions pertaining to reparations is the essential foundation of the economic recovery for which the world is waiting. Central Europe has been in an economic chaos and has suffered the resulting evils of mistrust, of industrial distress.

Farmers Have Suffered.

"Nor has the injury due to the inability to find a settlement been limited to Europe. Our farmers have suffered through the decreased consuming power and the lack of markets. With a sound basis for economic recuperation abroad there will be new hope and the promise of the dawn of a new era of general prosperity and peace. Had this government attempted to make this contribution we should still be in controversy and be held, as Europe has been held in the grip of politics and racial antagonisms.

"The world needed the unfettered service of men of affairs to deal with the vital problems of industry and finance upon their merits. It is none the less an American contribution because it has been made by such men in the only practical way."

HULL ASSAILS HUGHES' SPEECH

Democratic Chief Terms Government Worst in Many Years.

The speech of Secretary Hughes at the Republican state convention in New York was assailed in a recent statement by Chairman Hull of the Democratic national committee as an attempt to "gloss over the wholesale corruption found in the government during the past three years."

"Having publicly offered an earnest defense of Newberry and Newberryism some months ago," Mr. Hull said, "it is not surprising that Secretary Hughes is willing to attempt a defense of any Republican national administration, no matter how low its standard of ethics and morals.

"In the face of the undisputed fact that no other administration in American history has been responsible for as much incompetency and corruption as now lie at the door of the present administration, the casual reader will not be able to discover from the speech of Secretary Hughes that the present Republican administration is less lacking in morals and honesty in many of its departments and bureaus than any former administration having the most outstanding record on these points.

"In truth, Secretary Hughes would without the slightest moral pang, gloss over the wholesale corruption found in the government during the past three years, not by unblushing denial of the bald facts familiar to everybody, but by the astonishing plea in effect that all parties and administrations reveal a like degree of corruption, the responsibility for which the distinguished secretary would not place either upon administration or upon party in power. This is an amazing defense, but evidently the best that can now be offered for the once boasted 'party of great moral ideas.'

"In the face of the further fact that the achievements of President Coolidge, thus far, are not above commonplace, Secretary Hughes undertakes to laud him as an 'ideal executive' who cannot be surpassed in this day and time. Naturally, Secretary Hughes can only find a peg on which to hang this statement, and that is the good character of President Coolidge."

Japanese Envoy Cancels Speech

Masano Hanihara, Japanese ambassador, canceled an engagement to speak at the Founder's day exercises at Carnegie institute April 24, Samuel Harden Church, president of the institute, announced. He declined to make public the ambassador's telegram.

"We had hoped," Mr. Church wired in reply, "to use the occasion of your promised address here on Founders' day, as an opportunity to appeal to your country and ours for preserving our mutual friendship as an unshakable foundation of peace and good will. At the same time I fully appreciate the delicate situation which has prompted you to withdraw and in the meantime feel sure that the present political discussion will have no subversive effect upon the regard, admiration and sense of brotherhood which the American people have always cherished for the people of Japan."

PALMER LASHES BACK AT MEANS

'Lurid Blackmail Plot Tale' Is Branded False From Beginning to End.

Touching on charges made by Gaston B. Means before the Daugherty investigating committee of the senate, A. Mitchell Palmer, former attorney general and alien property custodian, declared "Gaston B. Means' lurid tale of a plot on the part of Attorney General Daugherty to blackmail me into using my influence with congress on his behalf, is a tissue of falsehood from beginning to end.

"It is an amazing thing," said Palmer, "that a committee of the United States senate would allow itself to become the medium of broadcasting to the world the false and ridiculous charges of a witness of the character of Gaston B. Means, designed to blacken the reputation of honest and conscientious public officials.

"For 18 months after the Harding administration came into power the department of justice was investigating the operations of the alien property custodian. Inspired by complaints of Germans whose property we had lawfully taken during the war, their attack was directed chiefly at the sales of the Bosch Magneto Co. and the chemical patents to the Chemical Foundation.

"In the Chemical Foundation case, the government brought suit, and the U. S. court for the district of Delaware confirmed all that the alien property custodian had done and administered a stinging rebuke to the department of justice for bringing the suit upon false and baseless charges.

"The same result will be reached in the Bosch Magneto case if it is ever brought into a tribunal where the laws of evidence obtain. The reason no indictment was found in the Bosch Magneto case was not the fantastic and absurb plot of blackmail that Means describes, but because there was no evidence of wrong doing.

"As for my conference with Mr. Daugherty, the version of Means is a lie out of whole cloth. When I learned of the investigation and discovered that the agents of the department were prying into my private and personal affairs, I went to Mr. Daugherty of my own volition, told him that I welcomed an investigation into all and any phases of my administration as alien property custodian and offered every assistance in my power to facilitate it. It always has seemed to me that an ordinary sense of fairness should have moved the department of justice to publicly announce the result when the grand jury investigations developed no wrong-doing whatever on the part of either Francis P. Garvan or myself.

"There were some irregularities in the administration of enemy property in the Philippine islands, in the early months of our work, due chiefly to lack of knowledge of the law on the part of Governor General Harrison. A new agent, Douglas Moffatt of the New York bar, replaced him. Moffatt remained in the Philippines for nearly a year,

TERRIER PILOTS BLIND BROTHER THROUGH TOWN

Busy Wisconsin Streets Fail to Bother Over Canine Pair.

Serving as a guide for his blind brother, Pal, a fox terrier, belonging to Walt Dangers, Neillsville, Wis., merchant, is attracting considerable attention among residents by his daily visits to the business section with Dixie his sightless kin, following patiently at the end of a short rope.

Dixie lost his eyesight a month ago, when he ventured too near a pan of gunpowder to which several boys had attached a fuse and placed on the sidewalk. Despite the youths' attempt to frighten the dog away, he continued to sniff at the powder until it exploded and the blast had robbed him of his sight.

Pal seemed to sense the significance of the tragedy, and during the time Dixie lay in a shed recovering from the accident he seldom left his side. On occasions when he ventures away Dixie would howl plaintively for his return.

Mr. Dangers conceived the idea of linking their collars together with a short piece of rope, and Pal was quick to realize his responsibility as guide. The dogs now play about with as much enthusiasm as ever, but Pal refuses to take chances in crossing the street while cars are in sight, and waits until the path is clear before leading his charge into the roadway.

March of Spring Routs High Prices

With the advent of spring the cost of living is coming down.

The retail cost of food dropped two per cent in March as compared with February, while the general level of wholesale prices declined more than 5½ per cent in March as compared with prices in that month a year ago, the department of labor announced Friday.

The decrease in retail food prices was due largely to the drop in egg prices, that article declining 30 per cent during March.

Child-birth

HOW thousands of women, by the simple method of an eminent physician, have avoided unnecessary miseries through many months and up to the moment Baby has arrived, is fully explained in the remarkable book "Motherhood and the Baby." Tells also what to do before and after baby comes, probable date of birth, baby rules, etc., and about "Mother's Friend," used by three generations of mothers, and sold in all drug stores everywhere. "Mother's Friend" is applied externally, is safe, free from narcotics, permits easier natural readjustment of muscles and nerves during expectancy and childbirth. Start using it today. Mrs. E. E. Kerger, Slayton, Minn., says: "It pulled me through." Send for book today, to Bradfield Regulator Co., BA-76, Atlanta, Ga. "Mother's Friend" is sold at all drug stores.

"Gas" Fumes Seen as Cause of Cancer

Constant exposure to gasoline fumes is one of the apparent causes of cancer, Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, Newark, N. J., told the American Association for Cancer Research in convention last week. Dr. Hoffman mentioned over-eating in general, over consumption of meat and sugar and excessive smoking as other probable causes.

"San Francisco," he said, "has the highest cancer death rate in the world with 500 deaths reported in the past five years."

TEXAS GOVERNOR FLAILS M'ADOO

Underwood, as White House Hope, Won't Do Either, He Insists.

Governor Pat M. Neff of Texas in an address in Cleburne urged an uninstructed Texas delegation to the Democratic national convention and attacked William G. McAdoo and Senator Underwood, both candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination.

The Texas executive charged McAdoo "sold his political influence to individuals whose corrupting power has rocked the government," and declared it "unthinkable that he could be nominated and, if nominated, elected."

"As to Mr. Underwood," the governor exclaimed, "he is an honorable gentleman and a statesman of recognized ability. He is not, however, in favor of our prohibition laws. He is a wet. Therefore he does not represent the Democratic thought and ideals of Texas.

"The other candidate who has visited Texas to solicit for himself is Mr. McAdoo. He made himself unavailable. His own testimony makes it unthinkable for him to obtain the Democratic nomination."

To send an instructed delegation to the New York convention will be to tie the hands of Texas Democrats and the 40 Texas delegates would have to sit in the convention like blocks of wood," Governor Neff said.

"Suppose for instance," he said, "it comes down to a contest between Al Smith and Senator Copeland of New York. Must the Texas delegates continue to sit off in a corner shouting their parrot-like 'McAdoo' or their 'wooden-Underwood' while the rest of the delegates are nominating a candidate?"

Japan Aids League Plan

Japan has notified the League of Nations that Japan will abide by the decision of the fourth international labor convention, asking all nations to send emigration and immigration statistics to the international labor office.

WOOD'S BACKER PUT ON STAND

Procter, Questioned by Oil Probers, Tells Little of 1920 Convention.

Stories of oil company influences at the Chicago Republican convention in 1920 were further explored by the senate oil committee with William Cooper Procter of Cincinnati, campaign manager for Leonard Wood, on the witness stand.

Procter denied that he had communicated with the late Senator Boies Penrose at the convention; said that he had not seen Jake L. Hamon there; and that he had not conferred at the convention with Harry F. Sinclair although he had asked Sinclair beforehand for a campaign contribution and it had been refused.

In Dark Until Last.

He had not learned until the last day of the convention, the witness said, of the plan to nominate Warren G. Harding.

L. W. Dixon, a Chicago telegraph operator, was called next. He said that he operated the private wire between Chicago and Senator Penrose's sick room in Philadelphia while the convention was going on.

Dixon said a cipher was used and "men's names were carried in some other designation." There also was a private telephone wire.

"Just what was it Senator Penrose expected to accomplish at Chicago as you gathered it from the messages?" asked Senator Walsh.

Elimination Sought.

"I suppose Senator Penrose was interested in seeing a certain candidate nominated," the witness said. "The senator's representative was John T. King. I assume the senator was trying to eliminate certain prominent candidates so as to bring his candidate to the front later."

"What candidates did he desire to eliminate?"

"Well, there were General Wood and Gov. Lowden and also Senator Johnson; they were the prominent ones."

"Did you learn of a conference on the night before Senator Harding was nominated?"

"Oh I think everybody knew the conference was on."

"Everybody except Col. Procter," remarked Senator Walsh, and excused the witness.

Czar's Cutlery Used in Dingy Restaurant

Cutlery that once graced the tables of the Czars of Russia is now in use in a dingy restaurant in Islington, one of the semi-slum boroughs of London.

There are 600 knives, each bearing the royal arms of Russia engraved upon the blade. When they came into the possession of the present owner they all had handles of solid gold, but those used in the restaurant have had bone handles fitted, "for obvious reasons," says the proprietor.

Cuticura Talcum Is Refreshing For The Skin

Daily use of Cuticura Talcum overcomes heavy perspiration and soothes and refreshes the skin. It imparts a delicate fragrance, leaving the skin sweet and wholesome.

Samples Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 10T, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Try our new Shaving Stick.

ATTENDANCE CUT IN UNIVERSITIES

Survey of 151 Institutions in U. S. Reveals Pre-War Figures.

Increase in attendance at American colleges and universities has moderated to about the pre-war rate, in contrast with the increase of 1919 to 1921, say reports from 151 leading colleges and universities received by Dean Raymond Walters of Swarthmore college and made public here.

The 1923 advance in full-time regular students in 134 of these institutions was 3 per cent, says the report. The increase the previous year in 123 institutions was 2 per cent. In grand total enrollment the gain in 1923 over 1922 was 6 per cent, as compared with 14 per cent increase in 1922 over 1921. Other features disclosed were:

The increase in full-time student enrollment at 25 of the largest institutions was 3 per cent for 1923 over 1922, while the gain in 25 of the smallest institutions for the same period was 7 per cent.

The university of California, including the southern branch, stood at the top in enrollment, with 13,275 students; Columbia university was next with 11,530, and the University of Illinois third with 9,363.

The College of Forestry at Syracuse university was the largest of its kind, with 334 students. Missouri is numerically in journalism with 297 students, and in music Northwestern university was first with 347.

An enrollment of 826 made Columbia university's pharmacy school the largest in the country.

On a long journey an elephant can average eight miles an hour.

Your Glands Wear Out!

100% Test Actual Gland Substance, Directly Absorbed. Look and Feel Young at 70. Science Has Solved the Secrets of the Glands and Now for the First Time Shows You the True Way to Keep or Regain Both Your Mental and Physical Vigor by Replenishing the Most Important Glands. Results in a Day.

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Tablets Have Been Found too Slow in Results When Used Alone. The Lewis System Is Therefore a Combination Treatment and Does Not Depend Upon Any One Form of Gland Replenishment for Sure and Quick Results.

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The Lewis Gland Treatment is absolutely original in every particular and nothing like it has ever been known in medical science.

This Combination Method is far ahead of any "Medicine"—"Tonic"—or stimulant ever used in the past. In one week's time it will accomplish more in the cases for which it is intended than a year's doctoring with any other form of treatment or drugs known.

And in order to introduce the Lewis Method quickly, we will send Demonstration Treatments entirely FREE without one penny of expense now or ever to those who will send for them.

We Prove the Truth of Every Statement by Sending These Treatments Absolutely Free.

We will prove to you FREE beyond reasonable doubt, that the Lewis Method of Gland Growth and Rejuvenation is the most wonderful treatment for the renewing of strength and vigor that have ever been conceived.

It is based entirely on the principle of actually renewing and rejuvenating the Glands.

This Method is advocated and endorsed by the leading students of gland therapy throughout the world—including Dr. Arnold Lorand who is generally conceded to be the greatest authority on this subject.

What You May Expect

The LEWIS TREATMENT Almost Never Fails

If you have tried many other forms of medical treatment without relief and have despaired of finding anything helpful then you are the very one above all others to whom we will most gladly send one of our Demonstration Treatments. All you are asked to do is to Test this new Method in your home and at our expense. Surely you will not permit any doubt or prejudice to stand in your way when such a liberal offer as this is made you.

The Lewis Method will positively Rebuild and Replace worn and wasted gland tissue. It will increase vitality both physical and mental. It will renew strength, especially as to the functioning of the glands. It will increase your endurance and render you less liable to fatigue. It will improve your general health, and in most cases cause a marked improvement in your appearance. Your appetite will increase and you will almost surely gain in weight if you are at present in a "run-down" condition.

It is especially recommended to men for Prostatic troubles, Liver, Kidney and Bladder disorders and Rheumatism, both muscular and joint.

Send for your Demonstration Treatment NOW. All our correspondence and all packages sent by us come to you in plain, sealed containers.

A Special Combination Treatment for Women Also

You will notice in the coupon that we ask whether the treatment is intended for male or female.

This is necessary because the two treatments are absolutely different as to formulas. The female treatment is particularly recommended for the ailments to which women are most commonly subject. Any Physician will testify as to the wonderful value of Lutein for women's troubles and will also understand that this substance would be of no benefit if administered in a treatment for men. We mention this one point of difference to emphasize the fact that the Lewis Treatment for Women is especially prepared for that sex.

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This Coupon Entitles You to a 2 Days' Demonstration Treatment Absolutely FREE

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Please send me at once one of your Demonstration Treatments for the Replacement by Renewal of Worn or Wasted Glands.

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